The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1873. NUMBER 240.

REAL ESTATE.

GREAT BARGAIN!

For Three Days Only!

At $11,500.

House No. 1035 Wabash-av., two-story frame, with brick basement, 10 rooms, and all modern improvements. A good barn in rear of lot. Lot 25x170 to alley.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
120 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

TWO COTTAGES
(New), 6 rooms each, and lots each 25x124 feet, west front, on BALTIC-ST., between Fifty-first and Fifty-second.

ONE COTTAGE (new),
Six rooms and lot 24x124 feet, east front, on ATLANTIC-ST., between Fifty-first and Fifty-second.

TWO GOOD LOTS
On WENTWORTH-AV., each 24x125 feet, east front, about 2[illegible] feet south of Fifty-first-st.

All located in the immediate vicinity of ROCK ISLAND CAR-SHOPS.

AT AUCTION,
On Saturday, April 19, at 12 M.,
ON THE PREMISES.

Sale peremptory and without reserve.

A splendid chance to obtain a home at reasonable figures. TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, balance in one and two years at 8 per cent interest. A deposit of 10 per cent will be required at time of sale.

C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers,
Office, 186 East Madison-st.

EVANSTON HOUSE & LOT

FOR SALE.

A good chance to put a little money where it will do the most good. A good house of eight rooms, garret, cellar, &c., 26x32, south front, with abundance of good water, shade trees, shrubbery, &c., in a very pleasant neighborhood. Ey squares south of the Evanston Depot. Price, $4,000—half cash, balance in five annual payments at 7 per cent interest, or less than you now pay rent. Inquire at 114 East Monroe-st.

FOR SALE

ON NORTH DEARBORN-ST.,

North of Chicago-av., over 700 feet front, comprising some of the finest building lots on this favorite street, including several choice corners. MEAD & COE,
153 LaSalle-st.

RAVENSWOOD,

Choice Lots in Clybourn's Addition, 50x152 feet, high and thoroughly drained, for sale from $500 to $700 each, on easy terms. One or two blocks for sale at a bargain. Apply to

ROBERT GREER,
84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE,

By the owner, a new two-story and basement brick residence, with all modern improvements; lot 24x80 feet; Prairie-av., east Thirty-first-st. No agents need reply. Address N 84, Tribune office.

A NEW SUBDIVISION.

Suburban Residence Lots for sale cheap, fronting on Milwaukee-av., Northwest Road, Girard-st. and Silk Grove-st., opposite Wicker's Park; wooden pavement, sewerage, all other improvements. Milwaukee-av. paid by the owner; street railway will run to North-av. this Summer; every lot will double in price in 18 months. Inquire of JACOB WELL & CO., cor. of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE.

AT A BARGAIN—Only $13,000 usual terms. The two-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements, bay window, &c., No. 139 Indiana-av., corner Twenty-third-st. Brick barn, with modern improvements attached. Must be sold this week. Apply at the house or at my office, 4 Wabash-av. CHAS. V. MARSH.

WANTED.

WANTED,

Fifty to a hundred teams, for hauling coal. Will pay good wages. Apply at 176 West Kinzie-st.

MINER T. AMES & CO.

SITUATION WANTED,

By a lady of thorough ability and responsibility, who desires to secure the position of housekeeper in a first-class hotel. Can give the best of reference. Address J 6, Tribune office.

CONFECTIONERY.

JAS. C. SIMM,

MANUFACTURER OF

PURE CONFECTIONERY
56 STATE-ST.

Orders from the country solicited, and promptly attended to at hard-pan prices.

SEND FOR PRICE CARD.

PICTURE FRAMES.

PIC

TURE FRAMES, in any desired style, made to order. Frames expressed to any part of country C. O. D. Pictures called for and Frames delivered to any part of city. If there is any Picture you want a frame for, call on BRADLEY & CO., 772 Carroll-st.

SPECTACLES.

SPECTACLES,

AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, OPTICIAN,
92 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

HOTELS.

BRIGGS HOUSE,

REBUILT.
Corner of Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.

OLD TERMS, $3 PER DAY.
RICKOORDS & HUNTOON, Proprietors.
A. F. WELLS, formerly of Briggs House, } Clerks.
W. D. BECTOR, late of Barnes House, }

LADIES' GOODS.

BICKERTON & JEFFERY,

36 East Washington-st.,

(One door east of State), will continue their GRAND OPENING of magnificent stock of Costumes, Garments, &c., during Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th inst. We call the special attention of Ladies to this elegant display of New Styles and Fashions.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

DESKS

And Office Furniture at 121 West Washington-st., BOSTWICK'S.

MUSICAL.

Call, See,

AND

HEAR

Three of the most elegant Pianos ever shipped to this city, designed especially for the parlors of three of our well-known citizens. Will be on exhibition for a few days at the ware-rooms of

STORY & CAMP,
211 STATE-ST.

Western Agents for the Arion Pianos and Estey Organs.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

Roofing Materials.

PAVING CEMENT,
PARAFFINE VARNISH,
ROOFING FELT.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL,
230 East Monroe-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

O. J. STOUGH
Has removed to his Elegant Office,
72 & 74 Dearborn-st.,
Revere's Building, corner of Randolph-st.,
Where he will be pleased to give any information about, or great bargains in Hinsdale Property.

REMOVAL.

CLARKE, ABBOTT & CO.,
DEALERS IN
RAILROAD SUPPLIES,
And Bolt Manufacturers,
From 92 & 94 Madison-st. to
144 Lake-st.

REMOVAL!

J. H. PERRY & CO.,
Merchant Tailors,
REMOVED TO
NO. 129 DEARBORN-ST.,
ONE DOOR NORTH OF MADISON.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Store No. 52 West Madison-st., opposite Sherman House. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 230 West Madison-st., or to the Owner, 845 West Adams-st.

TO LET,

Offices, with vaults, in Andrews' Building, cor. LaSalle-st. and Arcade-court. Also, Hall on fourth floor.
MEAD & COE,
153 LaSalle-st. (Andrews' Building).

TO RENT,

Offices at $12 to $35 per month, near Court House Square.
WM. H. CONDON,
67 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

For Rent.

The first-class A No. 1 store, 40x100, northwest corner Lake-st. and Fifth-av.; on reasonable terms to desirable tenant. All modern improvements. JOHN A. YALE, Agent, 7 Bryan Block, 158 LaSalle-st.

WINES, &c.

CHAPIN & GORE,

Nos. 73 and 75 Monroe-st.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Fine Whiskies
AND IMPORTED
Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.

We have secured the Store No. 75, in connection with our old stand, and have opened with a complete line of Imported Cigars, Tobacco, and Smokers' Articles, which we are offering at very low prices.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

STEAMER THOMPSON DEAN,
Captain Fetzer, leaving St. Louis April 19th; Cairo, 21st; Memphis, 23d.

GREAT REPUBLIC
Leaves St. Louis April 26. For passage apply to
THOMAS MORRISON,
201 North Levee, St. Louis, Mo.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

Must be sold at once, the lease and fixtures (with or without stock, &c.) of one of the best paying grocery stores on the South Side, doing a good trade and well located. Call and examine at No. 1005 State-st., near Twenty-second-st.

DRUG STORE

FOR SALE.

Eligible corner; centre of city; first-class; doing a fine business; invoice, $12,000; cash purchasers only wanted; owner going East.
E. FOWLER,
276 South Water-st.

GENERAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Parties owning land contiguous to the S. W. ¼ of Section 27, the S. ½ of Section 28, and the S. ½ of Section 33, Township 40, N. Range 13 E. are invited to confer with me in reference to opening streets upon the outer line of the above described property at my office.
E. S. HAYES,
57 LaSalle-st., Metropolitan Block.
Chicago, April 15, 1873.

WATCHES, &c.

FINE WATCHES,

We have the largest assortment of Fine Watches in the West, which we are selling at remarkably low prices.

We have just received another large invoice of GOLD GUARD CHAINS.

N. MATSON & CO.,
STATE & MONROE-STS.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

RATHBONE'S STOVES

Are favorably known all over the United States. Among the most popular patterns is the

FEARLESS

COOKING STOVE,

For Hard Coal, Soft Coal, or Wood, with Low Enameled Reservoir, or with Pipe for Heating Water for Bath Rooms, etc.

We also manufacture a large variety of

GOOD CHEAP STOVES,

Using the same quality of Iron as in the Fearless, which can be bought as low as an inferior Stove.

FOR SALE TO THE TRADE ONLY, BY
RATHBONE, SARD & CO.,
38 & 40 Lake-st.

Above Stoves are for sale at retail by the prominent dealers in the city and country.

STOVES AND RANGES,
UNION WASHING MACHINES,
AMERICAN MANGLES,
PACKER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS
KEDZIE'S WATER FILTERERS,
REFRIGERATORS & ICE BOXES,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

DALTON & CO.,
80 & 82 RANDOLPH-ST., near State.

CROCKERY, &c.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, &C.

We keep the largest stock in the city of above goods, in original packages or open stock, and sell at New York prices free of freight. Country merchants are invited to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

F. & E. JAEGER,
73 Wabash-av., near Randolph-st.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Don't Fail

TO CALL ON

HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON,
107 STATE-ST.,

And see the largest and most complete stock of Paper Hangings, Decorations, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Bedding, &c., to be found in the city—all New and Beautiful Designs.

PAPER.

Glazed and Colored Paper,

OF ALL KINDS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 AND 120 MONROE-ST.

LUMBER.

HENRY N. HOLDEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

HARDWOOD LUMBER,

Also, Mahogany, Rosewood, Florida Cedar, Veneers, &c.

Particular attention paid to filling bills for any kind of Hardwood or Fancy Lumber.

OFFICE AND YARD—No. 211 South Market-st.

FINANCIAL.

CHARLES H. BROWER. R. PARKER PIERCE.

PIERCE & BROWER,
BROKERS,
98 MADISON-ST.

Local Stocks, Commercial Paper, Government and Western Securities. Illinois 10 per cent Registered Coupon Bonds.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
WRENN & BREWSTER,
96 Washington-st.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed.
Gold, Government Bonds, Local Stocks, and Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.

Collateral Loans and Commercial Paper form a leading feature in our business, for the negotiation of which we have unusual facilities.

Real Estate Loans.

Money to loan in sums of $5,000 and upwards on improved property, at reasonable rates.
SHELDON & WATERMAN,
90 Nixon's Building.

A WAR OF RACES.

Battle Between the Blacks and Whites in Grant Parish, Louisiana.

About 100 Negroes Killed in a Conflict at Colfax Court-House.

The Africans Driven from Their Barricades Into the Building.

When Hard Pressed, They Hang Out a Flag of Truce--Their Cruel Treachery.

The Incensed Whites Fire the Court-House and Shoot the Escaping Inmates.

Horrid Culmination of the Political Chaos in Louisiana.

Full History of the Trouble--Its Origin and Progress.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—The steamboat Southwestern, which arrived at about 1:30 o'clock this evening, brings stirring and important news from Grant Parish.

The whites have retaken Colfax, and there is not a negro to be found for miles around. From passengers on the Southwestern we glean the following:

The negroes had strongly entrenched themselves in the Court-House, and built breastworks three and four feet high. There were it is said about 400 men armed and equipped thoroughly.

On Sunday, at about 12 o'clock, about 150 white men, who had gathered from the surrounding parishes, made an attack on the breastworks, and a brisk fight was kept up until somewhere near 3 o'clock. The breastworks were then stormed and captured, the negroes taking refuge in the Court-House, the doors of which were barricaded.

After some fighting the negroes threw out a flag of truce, and several detachments, of men advanced on it, when they were fired on by the besieged party, wounding several, one of whom was Capt. Hadnot, who was shot in the bowels, and it is feared, fatally wounded.

They retreated on the outside of the breastworks, and, as the only means of dislodging the negroes, the Court-House was set on fire, and they were shot as they came from the burning building. It is reported that between 80 and 100 negroes were killed, and there were none now to be found for miles around.

The Captain of the steamboat Southwestern makes the following statement:

We arrived at Colfax on Sunday evening about 8 o'clock, and found that the white people, and the Sheriff I suppose at their head, had captured the town, after having had a conflict with the negroes. It was reported to me about 100 negroes had been killed, and many others wounded. We saw from the boat about eighteen or twenty lying around on the banks, dead. One white man was reported killed, whose name I did not learn, and two very seriously wounded—Messrs. Hadnot and Harris. Mr. Hadnot was shot through the bowels, and it is supposed he is mortally wounded. We brought Messrs. Harris and Hadnot down from Colfax to Alexandria. Three or four other white men were slightly wounded.

About 100 negroes escaped, but it was reported that the whites were still pursuing them. All of the leaders of the riot escaped, especially the white men. The negroes ambuscaded themselves in the Court-House, and the whites, finding that there was no other mode of attack left them, set fire to the building. The whites numbered in the neighborhood of 150 men. The fight lasted from about 12 m. until near 5 p. m. The whites are now in possession of Colfax, and when I left, late last Sunday night, everything was very quiet.

ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTY.

STATEMENT OF JUDGE W. B. SUTLAND.

From the New Orleans Picayune, April 10.

The Returning Board ignored the election of our parish officers, and Mr. Kellogg appointed a set of men to fill the vacancies, but who did not qualify according to law, and allowed the time to elapse in which they were required by law to do it. Mr. Kellogg, at my instance, commissioned all officers who were elected, including both Republicans and Fusionists, white and colored, except a Parish Judge who had already qualified and was a Republican.

William Ward, a member of the Dryades street (Radical) Legislature, learning that Mr. Kellogg was going to issue these commissions, hastened to Colfax and took violent and forcible possession of the parish and offices with a mob. There was a proposition to hold a mass-meeting of the people for the purpose of expressing their condemnation in a quiet way at the course pursued by these men, but when the day arrived for the meeting to have been called together there were such violent demonstrations made by Ward, Register, and Flowers, and the armed band that was following them, that the few white people who had the matter in hand did not pretend to do anything, but quietly returned to their homes without going near the court-house, or assembling anywhere. After this I was advised by friends to seek safety, as my life was in danger. I took their advice, and started to cross the river to Mr. J. C. Morantine's place, but when I got to the river I was interviewed by another friend, who told me that it would not be safe for me to return to this side of the river that night. After crossing the river I was met again by persons who told me that there was a determination to assassinate me if I returned to the Colfax side of the river.

At 12 o'clock at night I found out that the mob had sacked my house, and that they were going to attempt to cross the river and arrest me. I made my escape by Mr. Morantini furnishing me with a horse and guide, and went to Montgomery, where I found my family, which had preceded me by boat. Since that time I have been quiet and done nothing, remaining at Montgomery. I did not go out of town at all until I got on board of the steamboat at that place to come to this place. In passing Colfax, last Monday morning, I was discovered on board of the boat by the mob of negroes, and my own life was greatly endangered, as I myself felt from the shore, and many mounting their horses, got their guns and pursued after the boat for some distance, some even following a distance of over seven miles.

I will state also that on the way down the boat was hailed to take a Mr. Calhoun on, but she could not make the landing, owing to a very violent wind that was blowing at the time. The steamboat La Belle came along directly after, and made the landing, and took Calhoun on board, and passed us before we got to Alexandria. When we got to Alexandria I learned that Calhoun had been arrested and had been taken off of the boat. The gentleman who took him from the boat stated that they were going to take him to Colfax and make him quiet the mischief and restore the peace that he was the promoter and chief cause of, the he was perpetually responsible for what had been done. But I do not believe (although, of course, I did not see the persons who had him in custody) that any violence against him was meditated; but it is hard to say what an angry set of men will do under such circumstances. I have good evidence to believe that the destruction to my property resulted from the failure to assassinate me, which had been premeditated.

The white people in Grant Parish and in adjoining parishes were assembling to resist the encroachments of the negroes. Ward and his desperadoes have been, and doubtless are now, prowling about the country taking horses, guns, and whatever else they could lay their hands upon. Ward and his men, about a week ago, killed two peaceable colored men, and a perfect reign of terror is now instituted in Colfax. This is the first statement for any newspaper that I have made, except a letter I wrote the New Orleans *Republican*, which they refused to publish.

I will state that all of my personal property had been taken and destroyed; that the coffin spoken of contained the body of a little girl who died in Lake Charles, in 1867, which I had taken up and was going to reinter in Red River; and, that I learned in Alexandria, as I came through on Monday, that the negro mob had taken it out and burned it. A great many colored men were in Alexandria, who had run away from Colfax to keep out of the trouble.

The Judge stated to us that he confidently believed that by this time the matter had reached its culmination, as both parties seemed determined to act, and that at once.

STATEMENT OF THE WARD FACTION.

The following statement of the difficulties at Colfax has been prepared by some of the party who came down on the 6th, March:

In view of the misrepresentations made of the recent difficulties in the parish of Grant, and in justice to ourselves, we deem it proper to put the public in possession of the facts. Everything appeared quiet up to the evening of the 31st of March, when rumors reached us that a body of armed men intended, on the following day, to make an attack on Colfax, take possession of the Court-House, with the public property therein, capture the officers appointed by Gov. Kellogg, who were quietly exercising their duties, and put the appointees of McEnery in their stead, and made threats of a more serious character against our Representative, William Ward, and other prominent Republicans.

Our Sheriff, Mr. Shaw, immediately took such steps as the emergency seemed to require, by deputizing good citizens to aid in protecting the public property and keeping the peace.

On the morning of the 1st of April a small body of armed men, supposed to be twelve in number, were reported on the plantation, in the direction of Rockford; and another body, as far as seen seven in number, headed by one G. W. Scarborough, brother-in-law of Rutland, armed, came in by the way of Bayou Darro, on the road leading from Colfax to Lacroix *ferry*. A third party, numbering sixteen, armed, and headed by James Hadnot, came directly to the store of P. Brulland, situate about 300 yards from the Court-House, but made no further demonstration than sundry threats against the aforesaid officers and citizens. A respectable body of citizens, under the guidance of the proper authorities, served as a wholesome restraint to their further proceeding, and about 4 p. m. the whole body disappeared.

Fearing a second advance, and for the further securing of the peace, guards were placed at intervals where danger was apprehended. W. R. Rutland, with family, moved across the river, without threat or hindrance, though well known to be the prime mover and co-worker with Hadnot in these as well as other troubles that have afflicted this otherwise peaceable and orderly parish.

Some time during the night some person, or persons, without the knowledge or consent of the authorities, entered the house left by Rutland and committed some trifling depredations on some articles of clothing, leaving furniture, and articles of value, together with a box containing the embalmed body of a child, entirely untouched, the truth of which can be amply established by W. P. Harvell, attorney-at-law, from Montgomery, who was deputized by the citizens of Montgomery to inquire into the existing difficulties.

On the second day following Mr. W. L. Richardson moved his effects across the river, in view of all present, and unmolested. From 1st to the 4th inst. bodies of armed men were seen hovering around, keeping the people in an excited state, many of whom, from terror, had left their homes and flocked to the Court-House for mutual protection. On the morning of the 5th an armed party was discovered moving on to Smithfield Quarters from the direction of Rockford. While manœuvering there, a party of the same body passed down to the crossing of Bayou Darro, three miles east of Colfax, and there shot and killed one Jesse McKinny in presence of his wife and children, he being unarmed and in his own yard. The party first mentioned continued their advance along a piece of timber skirting Rock Island, and within a half mile of Smithfield Quarters, mounted and armed, when their advance was suddenly checked by our forces, advancing in three companies, endeavoring to flank them, and thereby prevent retreat. This move was discovered by them barely in time to save their whole party from capture. They fired at our approach, and made a hasty retreat, hotly pursued by the footmen and a few mounted men of our party, resulting in the loss on their part of two pistols, saddlebags, etc. On the same day a small party appeared at Smithfield, in which was one W. Strong, Representative from Winn, and, no doubt, largely composed of men from Winn and adjoining parishes (as the mass of citizens of this parish are much incensed with Hadnot for forcing this issue). Strong was questioned by some of our men, and stated that he merely came in company with some men from Montgomery to make arrests of certain men charged as having been of the party to Colfax, 30,000 I think, and to Judge Parker $1,000. These were not full amounts. They were payments on account. I retained them, and paid them from time to time. All were expenses of the Susquehanna litigation fees, Sheriffs' fees, etc. I paid some $4,000 or $5,000 in the settlement of suits brought against me in the Erie Company. I did this in two cases. These sums came out of the $68,000 received in 1868, 1869, and 1870. I had a settlement for one year. It was a retainer of $10,000 for one year. I did business for the Company before the Legislature. I represented the Company in the matter; also, in 1868, as an over-issue of bonds, and again, in 1869, concerning another investigation as to an over-issue. I was also thus employed in 1870. During all this time I employed various counsel. I may have talked to Van Vechten as to legislative matters, but not in the nature of a consultation. I never had any talk with Barber; have had no conversation with General Diven in two years. I think I never had any talk with him about money being paid to anybody.

To Mr. Wright—I received more than the $68,000 alluded to, but I cannot say how much. It was all used to pay for my legal services, for those of other counsel, and for appearances before the Legislative Committee. During all my five years' connection with the Erie Company I never spoke to a member of the Legislature concerning legislative matters outside of the committee rooms. I do not recollect seeing Dutcher since last winter.

To Mr. Babcock—I may have paid out some of this amount for election purposes in 1868, and possibly in 1869, but never to be used in Senatorial or other legislative elections. It was for a general election. I was at that time Chairman of the Republican General Committee, and Gould contributed some to the election fund, about $5,000. I received about $15,000 per year for my own services. All I have received since 1870 has been for my own professional services. I have no knowledge of money being used to influence the Legislature, nor of its being used to elect Senators or others.

Adjourned.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS.

His Views on the Political Situation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 15.—The Indianapolis *Sentinel* to-morrow will contain a letter from Gov. Hendricks, defining his position with reference to rumors freely circulated as to the significance of his recent trip to Washington. Gov. Hendricks says, in reply to a direct inquiry:

My visit to Washington City had nothing whatever to do with political matters, and while there I had no conversation on such subjects. I have had correspondents attributed to me on the same subject. As one in the Supreme Court and some business in the departments occupied nearly all my time, and my conversations with friends and acquaintances upon public and political matters were casual and without arrangement, and, I might say, without design. I have expressed the hope, which I earnestly entertain, that all who sincerely desire a thorough reform in the public service shall act together as to restore integrity and economy in that service, and place public authority once more upon a constitutional basis. How this may be best accomplished, whether through our existing organization or by a movement introducing new elements, should be carefully considered, and the action of the Democratic Liberal and Reform elements in the States will probably suggest the best general action. I believe a large majority of the people desire a change in Administration, and the practical question is how they shall come together with a view to that end. Very truly yours,
T. A. HENDRICKS.

The Lost Atlantic.

HALIFAX, April 15.—The only effect of Sunday's storm on the wrecked Atlantic was to carry away her mainmast. The sea was so high yesterday that no work could be done, and it is feared that much damage has been done to the wreck by the gale.

The Hon. Mr. Norwood, of Rutland, Vt., is here looking for the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Pickup.

The subscriptions to the fund for the Rev. Mr. Ancient has now reached $500.

NEW YORK, April 15.—London papers at hand to-day state that the first dispatch received by the owners of the steamship Atlantic, announcing the loss of the vessel, attributed the disaster to the watch on deck mistaking Sambro for Devel's light.

It appears that Miss Hawker, reported as among the cabin passengers, disembarked at Queenstown.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The London *Observer* of the 4th says the steamship Atlantic left on her last trip to New York with 967 tons of coal, and that it was the intention to send her out on the next voyage with only 800 tons. The Captain, Purser, and Engineer dispatched letters home to the owners from Queenstown, each of which was more than usually gratifying. The engines were stated to be working well, and the coal was described as being superior to the previous supplies furnished the Company.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 15.—[ ] weather continues too rough for work at the Atlantic. When it moderates, Captain Sheridan's divers will commence a special search for the bodies. The White Star agents have agreed to pay $30 for every cabin body recovered, and $20 for every steerage.

Judge Jackson, United States Consul at this port, has been untiring in his exertions on behalf of the survivors and their bereaved friends and relations. The Captain and officers of the Atlantic having discredited the statements of Quartermaster Thomas, who said he mentioned the Second Officer against danger, and that he afterwards assisted in saving the passengers, 25 seamen, stewards, and engineers have signed a paper testifying that Thomas saved their lives. There are many here who warmly espouse Thomas' cause, and say that the Captain sent him off to England by the first steamer to get clear of him lest he should make unpleasant revelations.

Serious Riot Between White and Colored Miners at Knightsville, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 15.—A serious riot is in progress at Knightsville, Ind., between the strikers at the coal mines and the furnaces and colored miners lately imported from Virginia. The whole town is apparently now engaged in a general melee. It originated with a negro and striker, and soon spread. The negroes are now at their boarding-house, well armed and guarded by the local police. The crowd surrounding the house are throwing stones and other missiles. A company of colored miners from Brazil and vicinity have arrived to their aid. Many shots have been fired. Gov. Hendricks has been applied to for troops, which are expected. The Emmet Guards and police of this city leave here at 2 a. m. for Knightsville. They cannot reach the scene till 5 a. m.

Indications now are that there will be bloody work before that time. One guard has been shot, it is not known how seriously. The town is full of rumors. The women are the most furious, and are leading the rioters.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 16—1 a. m.—No further serious disturbance, but it may be renewed at any moment.

THE ERIE INVESTIGATION.

Proceedings Before the Legislative Committee Yesterday.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.—The Erie Investigation Committee met in the Court of Appeals.

Hamilton Harris was called and sworn, and examined by Stickney, counsel for the Committee, as follows:

I see by the public journals it is stated that I received from the Erie Company $90,000 in 1868, $22,000 in 1869, and, in 1870, $36,000. I wish to state that these sums were paid me for my services and to pay counsel I had engaged. These sums were all received for that purpose, except a small part of a portion for some Susquehanna stock. I see it stated that certain counsel deny they were employed by me, but they cannot deny that they were employed *by* Mr. Gould personally, and that I paid them for their services. I cannot tell definitely how much the amounts were that I paid out. I have not the account which I kept. I paid some of the money to Cagger, $8,000 I think, and to Judge Parker $1,000. These were not full amounts. They were payments on account. I retained them, and paid them from time to time. All were expenses of the Susquehanna litigation fees, Sheriffs' fees, etc. I paid some $4,000 or $5,000 in the settlement of suits brought against me in the Erie Company. I did this in two cases. These sums came out of the $68,000 received in 1868, 1869, and 1870. I had a settlement for one year. It was a retainer of $10,000 for one year. I did business for the Company before the Legislature. I represented the Company in the matter; also, in 1868, as an over-issue of bonds, and again, in 1869, concerning another investigation as to an over-issue. I was also thus employed in 1870. During all this time I employed various counsel. I may have talked to Van Vechten as to legislative matters, but not in the nature of a consultation. I never had any talk with Barber; have had no conversation with General Diven in two years. I think I never had any talk with him about money being paid to anybody.

To Mr. Wright—I received more than the $68,000 alluded to, but I cannot say how much. It was all used to pay for my legal services, for those of other counsel, and for appearances before the Legislative Committee. During all my five years' connection with the Erie Company I never spoke to a member of the Legislature concerning legislative matters outside of the committee rooms. I do not recollect seeing Dutcher since last winter.

To Mr. Babcock—I may have paid out some of this amount for election purposes in 1868, and possibly in 1869, but never to be used in Senatorial or other legislative elections. It was for a general election. I was at that time Chairman of the Republican General Committee, and Gould contributed some to the election fund, about $5,000. I received about $15,000 per year for my own services. All I have received since 1870 has been for my own professional services. I have no knowledge of money being used to influence the Legislature, nor of its being used to elect Senators or others.

Adjourned.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

Statement of the Firm Concerning Their Irregularities with the Customs Department.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. will publish, to-morrow morning, a detailed statement of their recent difficulties with the Government, the particulars of which are as follows:

The law requires that all imported goods shall be assessed for duties at their true market value, but that the invoice accompanying shall declare their actual cost. In practice, however, it is the custom to assess duties on the actual cost, when this is in excess of market value, and at market value when this is in excess of cost. It was not charged that the firm had ever invoiced any goods at less than their true market value, but the difficulty arose in respect to certain comparatively small items—unusual sizes of tin-plate, specially contracted for months in advance of delivery, the firm furnishing the raw materials for the manufacturers and receiving in return the finished product. The market value of these goods in consequence of the fluctuation in the value of metal was sometimes different at time of shipment from the contract prices, more or less; and, as there was always the possibility of some reduction in consequence of the variation in the price of raw materials in the final settlement, the cost itself was not fixed, but contingent. Under such circumstances the shippers of Liverpool, without any evidence of intention, met the practical difficulty created by the law by marking up the goods on the invoice when the cost was less than the market value, and making a small reduction when the market value was less than the cost, the charges as the investigation subsequently showed being far more frequently in favor of the Government than against it. In such cases small memoranda, calling attention to the terms of the contract, were sent to New York. The firm, considering them of no importance, handed them to an assistant clerk to be affixed without concealment to the pages of their invoice-book. This same clerk, who had previously been taken into the house and educated from charitable motives, and who was subsequently shown to have been concerned in allowing certain dishonest persons to enter the store of the firm at night for the purpose of inspecting their goods and papers, did, however, discover the irregularities in question, and, in place of informing his employers of the fact, as his duty, and giving them them an opportunity of correcting any error, removed the memoranda from the invoice book, and, after destroying those which showed instances where the Government had been benefited, and preserving those where a small benefit had occurred to the firm, placed the latter in the hands of a friend, that if any charge of fraud having been preferred, the firm at once voluntarily surrendered their books and papers to the legal authorities, and offered without legal delay or exposure to pay any just claims and penalties that might be proved against them, and as in earnest of good faith, and before any complete examination, deposited the value of the imported articles found in excess, $9,000. On examination the Government held the memoranda to be in the nature of duplicate invoices, and going back five years selected out of an aggregate importation of $40,000,000 some fifty invoices, which represented an import of about $1,000,000, of which last it was claimed that items to the value of $271,000 had been irregularly invoiced, but of the total amounts of these items, the maximum under-valuation charged was less than $15,000, on which the highest estimated loss to the Government was not probably in excess of $2,000. By a strict construction of the law, the Government had a right to confiscate the aggregate value of the whole fifty invoices, but the Government compromised by assessing the firm $271,000, the value of the items claimed to have been illegally invoiced.

The statement analyzes one of the principal invoices and memoranda regarded by the Government as establishing complete illegality, which showed that out of an invoice of 3,100 boxes of tin-plate, all invoices at their true market value, certified as such by the Consul at Liverpool and passed by the appraisers in New York, the contract price of 174 boxes was at 6d a box more than invoiced, the market value making a difference between cost and market value of about 23, on which the whole loss that could under any circumstances have accrued to the revenue was about $5; and yet for this the Government exacted a penalty of the full value of the 174 boxes, or $1,460.

THE INDIANS.

No Further News from the Modocs--The Indian Murder of Surveyors on the Cimarron River--Santanta, Big Tree, and Other Big Indians, Etc.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Nothing has been received to-day by the Government officials relative to the Modoc war troubles. Gen. Sherman accounts for this on the ground that a great storm west of the Missouri River has torn down the telegraph wires, and dispatches cannot be sent through.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Superintendent Hoag has informed the Indian Bureau that he has ordered a thorough investigation into the murder of the surveyors by Indians. In his communication, he encloses a letter from Special Agent John F. Williams, who says: "It appears that if said outrage was committed at all by the Cheyennes, it was probably done by some of their young men, in the absence of their Chiefs, while intoxicated. This view is strengthened by the bodies being buried in the sand, which is unusual among Indians. They usually scalp and leave the bodies exposed. Such investigation will be pursued, and especially with the Indians on their arrival at the agency to which they are moving, and we expect no further trouble."

The Chiefs and head men of the Kiows, Comanchs, and Apache Indians, having petitioned for the release of Santanta and Big Tree, and having restored all the stolen property and given guarantees for their future good conduct, their petition is granted. Santanta and Big Tree are now held only until provision can be made for their safe escort to their own country.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—George H. Stuart, of the Board of Peace Commissioners, says that the murderers of Gen. Canby and his party will be properly punished, but that the act of Capt. Jack will not alter the policy of the Board.

Ocean Steamship News.

PORTLAND, Me., April 15.—The steamship Polynesian, from Liverpool, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, April 15.—The steamship Nevada, from New York, has arrived.

PLYMOUTH, April 15.—The steamship Harmonia, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Arrived, the steamers Frisia, from Hamburg, and Java and Minnesota, from Liverpool.

Boston Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., April 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 220. Prices have not improved from last week, cattle being but few buyers. Sales of choice at $6.50@7; 11.00; extra, $8.50@10.25; first quality, $8.00@8.25; second, $6.00@7.50; third, $5.00@5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,200. Business was a little better than last week; the Albany market being short of sheep, caused an advance in Western of ½c per lb. Sales in lots, $3.50@5.00 each; extra, $6.00@7.00.

STATE[illegible]

A New Railway Town at the Base of the Rocky Mountains.

The Future of the Region—Sheep-Husbandry.

Some Unpleasant Facts Regarding the Colorado Narrow-Gauge Railway.

Fares and Freights Made More Costly than Bull-Teams.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PUEBLO, New Mexico, March 30, 1873.

Pueblo is situated 120 miles north of Denver, and is the present terminus of the Denver & Rio Grande Narrow-Gauge Railway. It is the county-seat of Pueblo County, and, by reason of its natural resources and surroundings,—nestling, as it does, at the confluence of the Fontaine, Que Bouille, and Arkansas Rivers; in the midst of a region which offers boundless inducements for stock grazing; subjected but rarely to the storms and numerous other discomforts of winter; and possessing a climate unsurpassed in salubrity and healthfulness, it aspires to the proud distinction of being considered the COMMERCIAL METROPOLIS OF SOUTHERN COLORADO, and a few years more will doubtless see it placed in that position.

Pueblo—signifying in Spanish "many people"—has a population, at the present writing, of about 3,000 souls, and has lots, additions, streets, and avenues enough to accommodate a million. It is a town of tremendous possibilities, and is settled by a class of people who indulge in the most visionary schemes of future greatness. And yet Pueblo is not a beautiful place. It is pitched down in the middle of a vast, sandy plain, relieved here and there by high mesas, or table-lands, covered with scraggy pinon and the everlasting sage-brush and soap-weed; the congenial haunt of the coyote, jack-rabbit, and the tarantula; through which winds the Arkansas, its waters just freed from their mountain-imprisonment, and dashing forward as if anxious to find a more favorable locality. The only thing that seems to break the monotony and relieve the eye is the snow-covered mountain-range to the west, 40 miles away, with its ravines and gorges, and inaccessible cliffs, lit up by the rays of the glorious sun, and the rugged fronts of Pike's Peak, Old Baldy, and the Two Buttes, standing like grim sentinels over their more-humble fellows.

On arriving here, the first feeling experienced is

THAT OF DISAPPOINTMENT.

The traveler sees before him a scattering collection of brick, adobe, and frame-houses; and, outside of these, a broad plain in all its pristine wildness, with no green, waving grass, or timber, unless we except the usual fringe of cottonwood trees. He wanders about the street; he inhales the alkali-dust; he gazes with astonishment upon the patient little burros, or narrow-gauge mules; he eyes with commiseration the squalid Mexicans sunning themselves at the corners; he threads his devious way among the numerous saloons, and, if of more than ordinary nerve, braces himself up for a wrestle with the Taos lightning dealt out over the counter at the rate of 25 cents a glass; he pauses in bewilderment before the concert-saloons and dancing and gambling hells, that deliberately cause the character of their occupation to be legibly inscribed over the front door; and finally he retires to his hotel, and, over a meal of tough beefsteak, served by greasy negroes, in a greasy kitchen, from which the fumes of more grease are forever ascending, he asks himself how he ever got out here, how he can ever get back, and what species of insanity a man or woman must be laboring under who can sit quietly down and live in Pueblo. So he feels the first night, and so he retires to bed, leaving positive instructions with the porter to call him in time for the morning train; and then he arises the next day, refreshed in body and spirit, with his lungs distended, and his pulses beating under the influence of the fresh mountain-air; and, thus feeling, and encouraged, he

FALLS AN EASY PREY

into the hands of some of our wily real-estate Philistines, and is seduced into the purchase of a corner-lot at the rate of $100 a front foot. The thing is accomplished, and the man who, a few hours before, was wondering how people could make up their minds to live in this cursed country, becomes a citizen and a property-owner of Pueblo, and is as wild, as visionary, and as deliciously enthusiastic as all the rest. Nearly all of the most wonderful conversions have been brought about in this manner.

Whatever may be said of the agricultural resources of Northern Colorado,—and by this I mean that portion lying north of the "Divide," a spur of the mountain-range which shoots out nearly due east nearly 200 miles, separating the waters of the Platte and the Arkansas. A residence of little over a year has confirmed your correspondent in the opinion that Southern Colorado will never become celebrated for its agricultural productions. The All-Wise Creator never intended it for that purpose. If He had, the soil would not be impregnated with such a quantity of alkali, springs and streams would be more common, and the sage-brush and cactus rendered invisible. This entire belt of country was doubtless intended by Nature as a

VAST RANGE FOR SHEEP AND CATTLE;

and, when this provision of Nature is followed out, the result is surprising. At first appearances, and at all seasons of the year, the plains surrounding Pueblo present a bare, desolate aspect, and the farmer from Illinois or Iowa, accustomed to the rank vegetation of the dark loam soil of the prairies, would raise his strong right hand and take a solemn oath that an acre of the grass in this country would not keep the breath of life in a calf; but our farmer friend is mistaken. These little tufts of bunch, or, as called here, ground-grass, so sere, so yellow, so sun-burned, so to all appearances dead, contain food and nutriment sufficient to place untold greenbacks in the pocket of the cattle-dealer, and cause herds of countless thousands of sheep and cattle to frisk and wallow in fatness. Upon close examination, we find that the grass is short and absolutely matted together, and that the very roots are eagerly devoured. Cattle require no shelter or fodder, and the scrawny calf turned out to shift for itself in November, appears ready for the butcher in the spring. Sheep, in particular the Merino and Cotswoled breeds, thrive still more remarkably; and good judges pronounce that, as a wool-producing region, this country is superior to California,

OR EVEN AUSTRALIA.

The best mutton is produced by crossing the Cotswold with the native Mexican breed; but, in wool, the Merino seems to take precedence. Next to our mines of silver, iron, and coal, the great staple of this country must forever remain wool and beef.

It is no wonder, then, that Pueblo, situated in the midst of this great stock-growing region, easily accessible to the Carson City coal-fields, now reached by a branch line of the narrow gauge, and holding the key to the famed San Juan silver region, just now attracting the earnest attention of the miner, speculator, and capitalist, should indulge in some bright day-dreams, and order garments cut in a style to correspond with her approaching grandeur.

RAILROADS.

In January last, Pueblo County voted the healthy little subsidy of $400,000 in bonds to aid the Kansas Pacific, & Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads, in the construction of two separate, independent lines of road from Fort Lyon up the valley of the Arkansas to this place,—donating $2,000,000 to each. Each corporation professes to be bitterly in earnest,—the former having graded about 30 miles within the limits of the county; while the officers of the latter declare that they will have the rails laid to Pueblo by the 1st of October next. For the past few days, however, rumors have been flying about, to the effect that a consolidation has been formed by the two Companies named, and that both will unite in building a main line from Fort Lyon, a distance of 100 miles. While nothing is known with certainty, yet it is not improbable this arrangement will be entered into, as the country east of Pueblo, to the Kansas State line, is very thinly settled, and will not support [illegible] require two lines of broad-gauge [illegible] for twenty-five years to come. [illegible] reference to the course to be pursued after reaching this point, it is contemplated to extend the road through the Arkansas Pass, and on west until a connection can be formed with the Central Pacific at or near Salt Lake City,—thus securing a new route for trans-continental traffic, below the snow line, and breaking the monopoly now exercised in a superlative degree by the Union Pacific. This is undoubtedly the purpose of the Atchison & Topeka Road, as they cannot afford to build hundreds of miles through a comparatively barren country merely to establish their western terminus at Pueblo, and intercept the trade soon to be brought from the Halls of the Montezumas by the narrow-gauge.

Under these combined influences, and others which I have not space to mention,

REAL ESTATE IN PUEBLO IS LIVELY,

and population constantly increasing. Quite a number of Chicago men are on the ground, and the vim and enterprise which built up a new city from blackened walls and debris in the short space of twelve months are beginning to make themselves felt in Pueblo. Lots there, a few months ago, the owner would have found difficult to pawn for a week's board, now command fabulous prices; and the squatter, who planted his adobe cabin on Santa Fe avenue, rubs his dirt-begrimed countenance to find himself a person of wealth and distinction, whose society and influence are eagerly courted. Every other man you meet is a real estate agent or speculator.

Pueblo contains some spacious business blocks, a number of dry goods and grocery stores, with churches, schools, newspapers, and other appliances of civilization; but, at the present writing, the main industry is comprised in buying, selling, and bargaining for lots. The lot mania

INFECTS ALL CLASSES

of society, and a pleasant story is related of one of our worthy clergymen, who informed his beloved congregation, the other morning, that his text would be found in Block 22, Lot 6, Thatcher & Thomas' Addition; price, $300. It was evident that the mind of the spiritual shepherd was not entirely devoted to spiritual things. Merchants, lawyers, Judges, professional men of all degrees, peddlers, Constables, and washerwomen, all have lots for sale,—some in East Pueblo, some in South Pueblo, some in Bamdollge & Lowther's, in Bartlett & Miller's, in Thatcher & Thomas', in Chase & Shaw's, in Craig's, in the County Addition,—all in beautiful locations, found to be in the heart of the city, commanding an unlimited prospect, accessible to the railroad-depots, and bound to advance 200 per cent the next year; all for sale dirt cheap, sir; price only $200. Strike now, and your fortune is made. This is the prevailing spirit, and, under its influence, men and women rush about the streets half-frantic, and talk glibly of stocks, and investments, and large dividends. It is a scramble and no mistake, and will continue until the bottom drops out, and then we shall expect to see real estate find its proper level.

To those of your numerous readers who may design emigrating to Colorado, and who desire accurate information concerning the attractions and resources of this country, a few facts and figures may not prove uninteresting. It should be understood, to commence with, however, that the days of wonderful speculation and speedy fortunes in Colorado

HAVE PASSED,

and that here, as well as at the East, industry, perseverance, tact, discretion, and firmness sufficient to encounter and overcome all obstacles, are the essentials of success. The old trappers and hunters, whom Irving invested with such a romantic charm, have passed away, with the exception of a few isolated cases, such as Old Charly Antobees, who served as guide for Fremont on his first expedition through this country, and who, at three-score and ten, with eye undimmed and firm footstep, still holds forth at his ranch on the St. Charles, surrounded by his dusky wives and half-breed children, looking good for another century; and Zan Hicklin, the pioneer scout and guide, the hero of Indian fights innumerable, and who has lost and won $50,000 in gold at a single sitting. These men are but the representatives of a lost race, and have no sympathy in common with the fresher civilization that has sprung up around them. Railroads are very prosaic, and the whistle of the first locomotive at Denver sounded the death-knell of wild adventure, of glittering hopes, of border lawlessness, and of the old scenes and customs. The Indian and the buffalo are fast diappearing, and

THE CHICAGO DRUMMER

follows in the footsteps of the Arapahoe or Comanche. The necessity exists no longer for Sharp's rifles and revolvers. These have been supplied by the plow and the mowing-machine. The fitful fever of speculation is giving place to a healthy moral and physical growth; and, understanding this, new-comers will be better prepared to comprehend the situation.

WAGES OF LABOR AND COST OF LIVING.

The great need of Colorada at the present time, particularly this portion is the bone and sinew, to be found in the ranks of the hardy yeomanry, and skilled labor. A man able and willing to work may always count upon employment at fair wages. Common laborers receive from $2.50 to $3 a day; while carpenters, masons, stone-cutters, and others of that class, receive from $5 to $6. With the exception of a few articles, the cost of living is but a trifle higher than in the States. Everything goes by the pound: Flour, 7 cents; meal, 5 cents; butter, 60 cents; meat, beef, antelope, and buffalo, 12 cents; potatoes, 3 cents; cabbage, 10 cents; apples, 10 cents; and so on in proportion. There is a great scarcity and great demand for eggs, and all that can be procured sell readily at 60 cents per dozen. Rents are not extravagant; in Pueblo, comfortable houses are held at from $25 to $35 per month. Business lots on Santa Fe avenue and Main street command $2,000 and $3,000, while residence lots in the suburbs are held at $125 for corner and $100 for inside lots. Land in the valley of the Arkansas, owing to the improved railroad prospects, are being taken up rapidly; but thousands of acres within a few miles of town are still held subject to private entry, and only require some one to step forward and take possession.

I have before alluded to the advantages of Southern Colorado

AS A STOCK GROWING REGION,

and am confident that no branch of husbandry offers more certain and profitable returns. The pastoral region embraces millions of acres not yet appropriated, which are open to all who desire to engage in growing stock. Sheep-husbandry is already attracting much attention, and it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that wool-growing can be made one of the most profitable industries. The following are the principal wool-growing counties, with estimate of product for 1872:

	Sheep.	Wool, lbs.
El Paso	30,000	160,000
Fremont	15,000	45,000
Pueblo	30,000	90,000
Los Animas	100,000	300,000

The most extraordinary and enticing feature about this country

IS ITS CLIMATE,

the beauty of which it is almost impossible to describe. While the residents of Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, and all the New England States, have been floundering in snow-drifts, and anathematizing in vigorous English the ravages of Jack Frost; while men and teams have been frozen stiff, and locomotives drifted beneath the snow, smoke-stacks and all,—the favored denizens of this locality have sat with doors and windows open, and speculated upon the advantages of a country which maintains the mercury at 60 and 75 degrees above zero during the months of January and February. As I write, the air has the balmy freshness of early spring, and the buds upon the trees are swelling. The climate is simply delightful; and consumptives, dyspeptics, and asthmatics hardly ever fail to obtain speedy relief. Of course, every place has its drawbacks, and ours are encountered in the shape of wind, or, more properly speaking,

SAND STORMS.

You are walking along the street in the midst of an atmosphere which seems to quiver in the ardent heat, when you notice two or three miniature whirlwinds, and straws and bits of paper go scurrying heavenward. This is the signal, and about this time the old residents can generally be seen making for safe quarters. In less than a minute there is a rush and roar; the heavens assume a pepper-and-salt color; and the Wahoe zephyr, so graphically described by Twain, comes down "jest a rippin'." Great clouds and pillars of dust go whirling through the street, or lodge in every nook and cranny, while the luckless pedestrian is pelted with pebbles and compelled to haul to. Hats, caps, umbrellas, blankets, and other articles can be seen sailing here and there; while occasionally a tent or light frame house strikes in, by way of variety. It is some consolation to know that these storms do not last long, and that, at the close, Dame Nature settles down into a more delightful mood than ever.

At the risk of extending my letter to unconscionable limits, I wish to add some unpleasant facts as to

THE NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD,

of which so much has been said. It is to connect Denver ultimately with the City of Mexico. If so, and its policy is not changed, it will be rough on the Mexicans. I am sustained in my statements appended by abundant authority, and the Denver *News* gives me some of my figures. Out this way you must know that livery horses do not travel for so much per mile, but by the hour or day. Hence, in comparing the fares by rail and livery, we assumed that the horses would make a full day's drive—50 or 60 miles. We do not pretend that horses are cheap,—though they are as low here as in Denver,—but that they are

CHEAPER THAN THE NARROW GAUGE.

For instance: It cost $22 to go from Colorado Springs to Canon City,—$17 railway fare, and two nights spent at a Pueblo hotel. A buggy for three days would cost no more. Now, a Colorado business man must be doing a smashing business that can afford to travel at such figures. The Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose work is mostly along the line of the railway between Denver and Canon, says he will travel no more by steam. Mercantile men say the same. Freights are so exorbitant that large dealers are going back to mule and bull teams. A gentleman in South Pueblo, who is just opening out a lumber yard, ordered 380,000 feet from mills on the Divide. The railway would not haul it for less than $5 per 1,000. As he would have to haul from the mills to the track, and from the depot to the yard, he finds it cheaper to give the whole contract to Mexicans to haul direct from the mills. In this *one* contract the railway has lost over $1,500. Evidently the narrow gauge is killing the hen that lays the golden egg.

The Railway Company owns many thousand acres of the finest land in Southern Colorado, but, by this extortionate policy, it is

DRIVING EMIGRANTS

to settle north of the Divide. To know the "Land Company" is not the same as the "Railway Company," but it is the same men playing into their own pockets. The name is only a convenient method of blindfolding the public. They are selling coal at the mines for $2 per ton, and then charge $5 per ton to transport it 45 miles down grade to Pueblo, and only $1 more to carry it up grade 45 miles to the springs. The Railway Company wheeled Pueblo County into the notion of voting $200,000 for their railroad branch, and the above is the treatment she receives within a year. Evidently the county is only a *convenience* for the railway! Their catechism runs, that the chief end of man is a railroad, and the chief end of a railroad is the Treasurer's office. We should not blame Pueblo County if it found some fault in the technicalities, and would repudiate *all* the bonds voted to this little road. Certainly, turn about is fair play. This road has done much to open up Colorado, but it is also doing much to impede settlement and to annoy settlers. We should like to see railroad men wealthy, but not at the expense of the ranchmen. We like to see blood-suckers enjoy themselves, but not at *our* expense.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

In a secluded corner of the beautiful campus of an institution of learning not far removed from the din and roar, the dust and bustle of this great city, under the protecting boughs of a giant oak there may be found a rough board, at the head of a small grove, bearing the following history and epitaph: "'Twas midnight's holy hour,—a time for memory and for tears." The noble old rooster upon whose head the force of many a sturdy peck, had fallen, slept the sleep of the honest chan ticleir.

And in that sleep, what dreams did come! He dreampt that he was young again, and in fancy crowed the crow of long ago. But that bright dream was his last—

He woke to hear the old hen's shrieks,
They come! they come! the Greeks! the Greeks!

He awoke to die in the stewing-pan of a hungry Greek society, and as the winds of Heaven gently wafted his downy feathers out of the open window, his soul was borne away to the being who gave it birth.

His existence has long ere this been forgotten by all except the few devoted attendants on his last illness, who have erected this mausoleum to his memory.

No more will the trusting hen gaze upon his manly form, and the spring chicken feel security under his protection.

He lived and died game, and as in life he was bold and resolute, so in death his carcass defied the teeth of his destroyers, and his meat would not depart from him.

Hic jacet, in toto. Gallus tuus ego, nunquam animus.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A fatal accident occurred yesterday on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, near the village of Lakeside. Mrs. James Bishop, while walking on the track in the direction of the village, was run over and almost instantly killed by the Kenosha accommodation train coming from the city. The engineer and fireman saw Mrs. Bishop, and rang the bell and blew the whistle in ample time for her to save herself had she heard either. She died before she reached her home.

ST. MARK'S ELECTION.

The annual meeting of the parish of St. Mark's Episcopal Church was held Monday evening. The following election was made:

Senior Warden—Charles Comstock.
Junior Warden—T. S. Phillips.
Vestrymen—J. H. Kedzie, Wells Lake, George P. Lee, Joseph Hobbs, W. C. Comstock, C. D. Paul, J. S. Bennett, H. S. Slaymaker.

THE ATLANTIC RELIEF FUND.

The Atlantic Relief Fund Committee, having closed their labors, beg to make the following report, viz.:

Amount collected and previously reported by H. F. Jennison, F. L. Fake, Franz Henckel, and Augustus Johnson	$2,054.00
Collected since and not reported	500.00
	$2,554.00
Paid 77 destitute passengers by the steamship Atlantic, $20 each	1,540.00
Balance deposited in the Union National Bank	1,014.00
	$2,554.00

The balance of fund now on hand with W. F. Coolbaugh, President of the Union National Bank, will be appropriated to those who were, at the risk of their lives, instrumental in saving passengers, and caring for them after they were rescued.

Suitable testimonials will be forwarded to the worthy persons as soon as a correct account can be obtained by the investigation now being made the Committee.

When awards are made, the names of recipients will be published in the daily papers of Chicago.

H. F. JENNISON,
FRED. L. FAKE,
FRANZ HENCKEL,
AUGUSTUS JOHNSON. } Com.

Attest: W. F. COOLBAUGH, Custodian of Fund.

EPISCOPAL ELECTIONS.

The recurrence of Easter Monday of course brought round the annual election of officers of the various Episcopal churches for the ensuing year. Following are some of them:

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.

Senior Warden—Reuben Taylor.
Junior Warden—R. S. Worthington.
Vestrymen—J. J. White, W. Pilcher, F. F. Hilder, William Morley, John R. Streidtzen, James C. Rogers.

GRACE CHURCH.

Senior Warden—Henry Keep.
Junior Warden—H. C. Ranney.
Vestrymen—W. G. Hubbard, L. B. Otis, A. T. Lay, M. Andrew, Samuel Powell, J. L. Peck, M. C. Kingsland, T. D. Snyder.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

Senior Warden—Melville W. Fuller.
Junior Warden—Frederick Dickinson.
Vestrymen—Robert Murray, Joseph E. Smith, John H. Rea, John Barwick, George W. Matthews, Jeremiah Hopkins, W. H. Summers, Robert Porter.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION.

Senior Warden—Hon. A. C. Calkins.
Junior Warden—Frederick Gustorf.
Vestrymen—Alfred E. Neeley, D. E. Sibley, Alexander Kirkland, James M. Hills, Thomas Althrop, F. N. Peterson, John Hutchinson, X. L. Otis.
Clerk of the Vestry—Xavier L. Otis.
Treasurer—Charles R. Calkins.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.

Senior Warden—J. B. Hall.
Junior Warden—Alex. H. Ewing.
Vestrymen—Dr. W. C. Hunt, F. D. Oertel, T. H. Condell, C. D. Dana, H. Stellwood, William Street, Josiah Edson, J. H. Batten.
Parish Clerk—C. D. Dana.

SANITARY MATTERS.

The Board of Health held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hoard in the chair. The Sanitary Superintendent reported 142 deaths last week, 7 less than for the preceding one There were 79 males and 63 females. There were 17 deaths by convulsions, 16 by consumption, and 14 by small-pox; 62 were under 2 years of age, 60 were Chicagoans of foreign parentage, and 15 of native parentage. The highest mortality was in the Fifteenth Ward,—where 19 died,—and in the Sixteenth. The number of deaths for the corresponding week in 1868 was 75; 1869, 83; 1870, 135; 1871, 86; 1872, 166. There were 6 more deaths by small-pox than last week. There is nothing unusual in the cause of death, except the increase by all eruptive diseases. The mean daily temperature was 11 degrees lower than for the same week in 1872. The rainfall of last week was 1.47 inches more than the preceding one, and 2.69 inches more than for the corresponding one in 1872. Almost as much fell as in the previous six months. Cases of small-pox and varioloid have been reported at thirty-eight new places. The increase is great as in the deaths. Of the latter, nine were never vaccinated, and the remainder not since infancy. Some virus has been obtained directly from the cow.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Attitude of the Farmers Toward the Supreme Court.

Letter from Vice-President Hooton, of the Illinois State Farmers' Association.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you be kind enough to extend the courtesy of your columns to us, that we may make a fair statement of the attitude of the farmers toward the Supreme Court?

We are misconstrued, and, as we believe, traduced, by demagogues, and our wishes and statements, in a measure, kept from the public, or so garbled as to reflect anything but our real intentions.

First, then, I am fully convinced that you cannot find ten sensible, sane men in this State who believe any of the Judges of that Court are dishonest. No respectable gathering of the farmers has so declared.

What, then, do the farmers complain of?

First—They believe that this Court, honest as it is, is about 100 years behind the business and people of this country.

Second—The Court attempts to rule the country, regardless of the wishes of the people,—usurping the right to make the dictum of the Court the law of the land, no matter what the wishes of the people may be.

Third—The Court concedes to the Legislature the power—over the people—of an absolute monarch, and thereby attempts to bind the people to compliance with the provisions of statutes which it dignifies with the title of "contracts," with which there can be no subsequent interference.

Fourth—It decides, too, many cases in the light of precedents which have grown out of matters not well understood at the time, or not applicable to our time.

In justification of the opinions here stated, let me call attention to the fact that no case has yet been tried involving a discussion of the rights of corporations without an appeal being made to the Dartmouth College decision. And the extreme reverence of the Court for old and rusty precedents has been sufficient to insure a decision in accordance therewith. I do not wish to discuss the applicability of the Dartmouth decision to our railroads at this time; but, if I shall prove that this decision is subversive of the rights of the people, will reverence for precedent induce this Court to go on deciding that a drunken or bribed Legislature may irretrievably bind a sovereign people to the fulfillment of ruinous contracts, which may deprive them of all of the attributes of freemen?

In a monarchical government, where the sole power is vested in the King, this thing might be done; but it would be an act of tyranny repugnant to every principle of Republican freedom.

In reference to our second specification, we call attention to the fact that the Constitution of this State, which creates both the Supreme Court and the Legislature, declares *specifically* that all railways in this State are "*public highways*;" and "the General Assembly *shall* pass laws to correct *abuses* and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of fare thereon."

Yet our Supreme Court has virtually told our Legislature that it could do no such thing, as it is the function of the Courts to say what is unjust discrimination, extortion, and so forth, after the evidence in each particular case is produced. Now, let us suppose a case. The General Assembly proceeds to pass a law fixing maximum rates, and providing penalties, as required by the Constitution, and declares that any higher rate shall be deemed extortionate. What is the Court to do about it? The General Assembly has done precisely what the Constitution requires, viz.: to *fix* the maximum rates and prohibit extortion.

The farmers believe that the remedy offered here by the Supreme Court is no remedy at all, and affords no protection from the evils complained of.

The extortions of railroad corporations are generally made in small sums, often less than $1, and no farmer will involve himself in a $500 lawsuit on such a trifling pretext.

If this doctrine is carried to its full development, it can result in nothing but the absolute rule of the Supreme Court.

What we ask, and what we expect to have, is a government of the people. And all the need we have for a Supreme Court is to decide what we (the people) have, by our own voluntary action, declared to be the law that shall govern us.

We want no Judge to spend his precious time in rummaging the libraries of Europe, to find out what the laws of Empires or Kingdoms are. Some one will reply, that cases are constantly arising involving principles that cannot be settled by any written law.

Then let the Court be the arbiter, until the necessary statutes can be enacted.

Finally, we acknowledge that the members of our Supreme Court are well read in all the history and facts of law; but we believe that they have not recognized the fact that this nation has been progressing quite as rapidly in the science of government as in other improvements.

What is said here of the Supreme Court is also true of the Bar as a class. The sooner this fact is recognized by them, the better. It is too late in the history of this country to settle any question by vituperation.

For one man to call others "dirty demagogues," "senseless shysters," and the "scum of the community," is to use the weapons of a blackguard, and should be avoided. What we ask is a fair and manly hearing. If we are wrong, we desire to get right as soon as possible.

We, as a class, desire to respect the Supreme Court. But it is impossible to do so unless the Court conducts its business in such a way as to command respect. In the recent case against the Alton Road, the Court admits that it is a case of unjust discrimination, and, after citing a number of cases in which it had decided adversely to this and other corporations on similar grounds, yet declares a law that prohibits this particular thing unconstitutional, because it prohibits more; and reverses the judgment below, most unaccountably, though every principle of common law under which it had decided the cases cited was still as much in force as ever. There is certainly a real or apparent inconsistency here that some advocate of the Court should clear up.

It will not settle these questions to call us mudsills or ignorant farmers. Let the Court come up to the spirit of the age, keep in its proper sphere, and no class of men in this country will give it a more hearty or enduring support than we.

M. M. HOOTON,
Vice-President Illinois State Farmers' Association.
CENTRALIA, Ill.

Resolutions of the Zion Church Farmers' Club.

MAHANNA, P. O., Jackson Co., Ill., April 14, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: At a meeting of Zion Church Farmers' Club, held on the 12th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were submitted by Mr. Mr. Bell Irwin, and, on motion of Mr. B. W. Eaton, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The fact is apparent that the railways of the West carry more grain to the lakes than can find transportation to the East and to the sea, as is evidenced by the fact that upwards of 20,000,000 of bushels of grain is now stored, at Chicago, along the railways, and in the corn-cribs of the farmers; and

WHEREAS, We find the present transport facilities totally inadequate to move this vast surplus to the sea; and

WHEREAS, The Dominion of Canada has made an appropriation for enlarging the St. Lawrence canals so as to admit of the passage of vessels of 1,000 tons from the Upper Lakes, via Montreal, to the ocean,—thus opening up a route of limitless capacity, with cheap freights, and forever doing away with the possibility of gorges at the lake-ports and on the Erie Canal, the outrageous freight charges resulting therefrom, and the consequent ruinous prices we are compelled to take for our pork, corn, and oats; and

WHEREAS, The said Dominion Government offers the use of this grand highway to Americans, provided the law be so amended that American and Canadian vessels taking down cargoes be permitted to return with cargoes of Canadian products, which we need (and which come not in competition with anything produced in the West), free of tax; therefore,

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of the American Congress be, and are hereby, requested to use all legitimate means within their power to secure such reciprocal relations between the Dominion of Canada and this Government as shall enable the farmers of the West to lay hold of the immense advantages to be reaped from opening the St. Lawrence route to American commerce; and, further, that the said Senators and Representatives do exert their energies toward securing a repeal of the duties on those articles entering largely into the construction of sea-going vessels, railroads, rolling-stock, and agricultural machinery; moreover, we urge prompt action in this direction, knowing that cheap vessels and cheap railroads are necessary to low freights.

Resolved, That we receive the action of the Supreme Court in deciding railway corporations to be merely common carriers, and, as such, subject to the laws of this Commonwealth, a valuable auxiliary, in conjunction with well-advised legislation, for emancipating us from the despotic assumptions, wrongs, and oppressions which we have for years been subjected to at their hands.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be sent to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, *Inter-Ocean*, and Carbondale *News*, for publication.

J. W. BRANDON,
Corresponding Secretary.

NOT SECONDED.

What the North Side Saloon-Keepers Say About the Movement to Close on Sunday.

The Police and Justice Kauffman Blamed for Not Doing Their Duty.

If the police authorities and the Justice who presides over the North Side Police Court do not perform their duties faithfully and impartially, the bottom is likely to fall out of the commendable movement in favor of Sunday temperance, inaugurated by the saloon-keepers themselves on Saturday last. The spirit which animated the meeting at Foltz's Hall has spread to a gratifying extent during the few days that have elapsed since it was held, and nearly all of the saloon-keepers are ready and willing to close their places on the Sabbath, provided the law will protect them from those of their class whose cupidity prompts them to violate their moral and legal pledges. So far as can be ascertained, the police seem disposed to promptly report and arraign every saloon-keeper found disobeying the law, but the offenders, in many cases, are not subjected to the rigorous treatment they deserve, when they come before the Police Court. Sunday is always the best day of the week with them, and if they can continue to keep open at a cost of $10, $15, or $25, they are willing to pay it. This is what the well-disposed saloon-keepers — the men who inaugurated the latest Sunday movement — object to, and what they call upon the authorities to remedy. If ten or a dozen men in the North Division keep their saloons open on Sunday, they attract more than their share of patronage, and thus work injury to those whose places are closed.

Yesterday, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE conversed with several of the most prominent saloon-keepers, of different nationalities, on the North Side. All were in favor of closing on Sunday, in conformity with law, if the entire saloon interest of the division could be made to acquiesce or suffer severe consequences. They agreed in the statement that the judgments rendered in the Police Court were inadequate to the offenses, especially when it was the second or third appearance of the offender before the Court, and that the loose manner in which the officers of the court performed their duties was doing more injury to the cause of Sunday temperance than even the saloon-keepers themselves. One man with whom our reporter spoke called attention to the large number of violations reported at the Dearborn Street Station last Sunday. He said he could pick out the names of several who talked very loud at the meeting in Foltz's Hall on Saturday, and who took part in that meeting for the purpose of getting some to close, so that their own receipts on the following day might be greater. The same man, he said, had been before the Police Court several times, and always escaped with fines amounting to little or nothing when compared with their Sunday profits. This, he justly remarked, was but poor encouragement for those who were disposed to do what was right.

Another saloon-keeper informed our reporter that a certain beer saloon, doing business near Lincoln Park, took in over $700 last Sunday, because his was the only saloon open in the neighborhood. It is true that the man was reported by the police; but so he was several times before, and he always got off on payment of a few dollars. He will doubtless meet with similar consideration at the hands of the Court this time.

A second meeting of saloon-keepers favorable to closing on Sunday will be held at Foltz's Hall next Saturday, at which some definite action will be taken toward correcting the legal abuses which have been alluded to above. It is probable that remarks anything but complimentary to certain Police Justices will be made, and the Mayor's attention called to the fact that men who are striving to act in accordance with law are not protected by its officers.

If the result of the meeting is favorable to law and order, most of the saloons on the North Side will be closed next Sunday, and the proprietors of those kept open will be reported to the police by saloon-keepers; if the opposite is its result, all the saloons will be open, and the farce of talking about law, without being able to enforce it, will continue as before.

THE MODOCS.

An Interview with Jesse Applegate—The Cause of the Disaffection—The Engagements with the Troops—The Massacre of Settlers.

From the San Francisco Call, April 4.

Mr. Jesse Applegate, one of the Peace Commissioners appointed to make a settlement with the Modocs, is at present in San Francisco, staying at the Russ House. A *Call* reporter had an interview with him on Wednesday evening, and Mr. Applegate gave the following narrative historical of the Modocs and the present troubles:

WHAT IS KNOWN OF THE TRIBE.

The tribe known as the Madocs, Mr. Applegate began, is a part of the Klamath race. The two tribes speak the same language and they lived neighbors together, the Modocs south, and on the waters of Lost River, and Klamaths north, and on the waters of the Klamath River. So far back as 1846, the Modocs and Klamaths were separate tribes, but the uniform language proves the identity of race. The Klamaths never were hostile to the whites since the settlement of the country, and thay were the first Indians to enter into treaty relations with the government. The country becoming settled, they sold their country in 1860, and agreed to live on a reservation; and when these changes had been effected, my brother, Lindsay Applegate, was appointed agent by the government of President Lincoln. Lindsay liked the Indians under his care very much, and during his agency they made rapid advances. In the fall of 1864, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Mr. Huntington, carried on negotiations with the Modocs to obtain possession of their country, and the Modocs agreed to live on the Klamath Reservation. Before the treaty was ratified by the United States Senate, however, Gen. Grant came into office, and at the beginning of his administration he resolved to place the Indians under the care of the military. In compliance with this change of policy, Capt. O. C. Knapp was appointed agent on the Klamath Reservation, and, the treaty being ratified, the Modocs went on the reservation in a body—Capt. Jack with them, and Schoncin, the principal Chief.

CAPT. JACK CONSULTS A LAWYER.

Some time before this Capt. Jack had consulted a lawyer of Yreka, Judge Steele, who gave him the pernicious advice that if he and his people would take up locations and pay taxes they would be released thereby from the control of the Indian Department of Oregon, and the Modocs would become citizens under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. Capt. Jack accepted this advice as sound law, and when the message arrived he replied that he did not want to see Mr. Odinell, that he did not want to go on the reservation, and would not go, and that if Mr. Odinell wished to see him he must come down to the camp. Mr. Odinell did not visit the camp and he turned the matter over to the military. Col. Green had but a small force under his command at Fort Klamath, but believing the Indians would not resist, and knowing their numbers, he resolved to move a very limited body of cavalry against them. He was actuated also by the consideration that if he attempted to collect a large force the Indians would probably hear of it, and would retreat to the very stronghold which they now occupy.

It appears that Capt. Jack had a settler named Miller, who lived near his camp, under obligation to tell him of the approach of troops. As it happened, Miller was absent when the troops came down upon the camp, and the Indians therefore had no warning, and were surprised. In revenge for this, the Modocs subsequently killed Miller, who they considered had betrayed them.

Maj. Jackson was in command of the troops, which consisted of a detachment of cavalry, numbering thirty-five men, armed with short breech-loading rifles. Capt. Jack's encampment was on both sides of Lost River, the main body being on the west bank with Capt. Jack and about ten or fifteen warriors, with women and children, being on the east bank. Some ten or a dozen settlers in the country above the camp volunteered to visit the Indians on the east side and try to obtain their surrender, while Maj. Jackson moved upon the main village, upon the west side.

THE ENCOUNTER AT THE CAMP.

At daylight on the morning of the 29th of November Maj. Jackson reached the camp and dismounted his men. Only twenty-three soldiers could be brought in line, the remainder being required to take care of the horses. Undoubtedly, the smallness of the force was the temptation to the Indians to resist. They were protected by their wicker-houses, or wickiups, whilst the troops were in the open field. Ivan Applegate was deputed to parley with the band, and he urged them to surrender and go with the soldiers. The parley lasted about thirty minutes, and during this half hour the Indians were preparing for battle. Scar-Faced Charley came out of his wickiup and advanced toward the line, stripping himself, and tying his sash around his waist. He is about six feet in height, and is a finely developed warrior. He contrived to take out three rifles with him, and as he stood in a defiant attitude, the Major ordered Lieut. Boutelle to arrest him. As Boutelle advanced Charley raised his rifle to fire, and the Lieutenant drew his pistol and ordered his men to fire. The firing began in good earnest, but not to the advantage of the soldiers. Charley's first shot cut two or three holes in the right sleeve of Boutelle's coat, and the moment after he dropped to the ground, and of course was missed by the troops. With great alacrity and tact he kept retreating and firing, and in this manner had discharged three shots before he got back to the wickiups, where he disappeared in a comical manner, with all the airs of a conqueror. The troops were certain that Charley had been killed, and one man was willing to take an oath that he was dead, but Charley in reality never received a scratch. The Indians conducted their firing effectually, and they were completely screened from observation, and not a bullet from the soldiers told. The soldiers were dismounted and could not retreat, and they were also much exposed. They had to stand in line and fire, with their short, useless rifles, and in this position they remained until more than a third of them had fallen. Eight out of twenty-three were killed or wounded. It was only by great bravery that the remainder released themselves from their desperate situation. Major Jackson gave the order to charge, and the soldiers obeyed with alacrity, rushing forward impetuously upon the wickiups, from which the Indians fled helter-skelter to the bushes, and the firing ceased. One of the citizens on the east side of the river was a deaf man, and did not hear the commencement of the firing. He was persuading the Indians in a tent to leave the camp peaceably, and was in the act of shaking hands with one, when another warrior shot him in the neck and killed him. The rest of the citizens fled to a house at some distance, firing as they went, and the Indians claim that of their number, and a woman and two children were killed; but it is thought this is untrue. Major Jackson drew his soldiers off, and having marched six miles up the river, he crossed it and rejoined the citizens at Crawley's house, whither they had fled. The Indians pursued the troops a short distance on horseback, and after Major Jackson had crossed the river, they also forded and burned a house half a mile from the halting place of the soldiers. During the evening they celebrated their victory in true Indian style.

THE MASSACRE OF SETTLERS.

Thoroughly roused, the Indians on the east side proceeded to massacre the whites who were settled in the country around, and who had not participated in the fight, the citizens who visited the camp on the east side having come from Lakeville. They murdered the Body family and Mr. Nurse, and wounded another man. Next, they continued their raid down Rhett Lake, killed Miller, Alexander, and Brotherton, and others. It is reported that, in all, they murdered seventeen persons, but Mr. Applegate has not been able to count up more than fifteen whites who had not molested them and were killed.

Capt. Jack retreated down the west side of the Rhett Creek to the Lava-bed, as it is called, or the pedregal, as the stronghold really is, and there he remains entrenched and secure. The Indians who were on the east side of the river made their way to the same point by going round the lake. Harker Jim was one of the party, which numbered, the Indians say, only eight, though Mrs. Brotherton swore before the Grand Jury that there were nine. Beyond this conflict with the troops, Capt. Jack was guilty of no offense. All the murders are chargeable to the small party on the opposite side of the river.

MR. APPLEGATE'S OPINION OF CAPT. JACK.

I have, said Mr. Applegate, even yet a far higher opinion of Capt. Jack than of any other man amongst the Modocs, from a conversation I had with him before the outbreak. I am very much inclined to think that, if he could have controlled his people, he would not have allowed them to misbehave, would not have allowed them to steal cattle nor kill the settlers, and I think he is a man willing to surrender. While I was acting with Mr. Steele as Peace Commissioner some of the people put a woman's cap on him, in derision, they were so angry he should submit to the terms he was acceding to. Then he made a very warlike speech, and they applauded him, and reinstated him in their good opinion.

JACK'S POSITION.

Mr. Applegate minutely described the pedregal in which Capt. Jack is entrenched, and he is of opinion that it is simply impregnable, so easily is it for a handful of men to keep at bay any attacking force. The cave in which the Indians are sheltered has only a very small opening, and its approach is protected by rocks.

Immediately after the retreat of the Indians to the lava-bed, a concentration of the troops was begun from Bidwell and Warder, and from more distant posts.

The Modoc Gibraltar—The Sage of Yoncolla on the Topography of the Great Lava-Bed.

From the Portland (Oregon) Bulletin.

The subjoined letter will be perused with interest, as much on account of its authorship as because of the interesting information it communicates. To the few who may not know the writer we will say that there is no name more honored among the list or early pioneers of Oregon than that of Jesse Applegate, the Sage of the Yoncolla. He writes as follows:

To the Editors of the Bulletin:

The word "Pedregal," like the word "Canyon," has been introduced into our language from the Spanish as designating a feature of the topography more clearly and tersely than any word or phrase in our language. As by the word canyon the idea of a ravine between walls of rock is immediately conveyed to the mind, so by the word "pedregal" we understand an irregular volcanic surface of basalt, trachyte, etc., more or less broken into upheavals from below, and cracked and fissured in the process of cooling. I first saw the term in Lieut. Ripley's account of the Mexican war; it has since been everywhere adopted by the corps of engineers, and occurs frequently in the exploration for the Pacific Railway, ordered by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War in 1855.

The stronghold of the Modoc Indians is a "pedregal" of the most extensive and elaborate description; it occupies, with but few intervals, 100 square miles.

If you can imagine a smooth, solid sheet of granite 10 miles square and 500 feet thick covering resistless mines of gunpowder scattered at irregular intervals under it; that these mines are exploded simultaneously, rendering the whole field into rectangular masses from the size of a match-box to that of a church, heaping these masses higher in some places and leaving deep chasms in others. Following the explosion the whole thing is placed in one of Vulcan's crucibles and heated up to a point when the whole begins to fuse and run together, and then suffered to cool.

The roughness of the upper surface remains as the explosion left it, while all below is honey-combed by the cracks and crevices caused by the cooling of the melted rock.

An Indian can, from the top of one of these stone pyramids, shot a man without exposing even a square inch of himself. He can, with due haste, load and shoot a common muzzle-loading rifle ten times before a man can scramble over the rocks and chasms between the slain and the slayer. If at this terrible expense of life a force dislodges him from his cove, he has only to drop into and follow some subterranean passage with which he is familiar to gain another ambush, from whence it will cost ten more lives to dislodge him; and so on ad infinitum.

The Antiquity of Man.

Sir John Lubbock writes in *Nature*: "I have received a letter from Mr. Edmund Calvert, in which he informs me that his brother, Mr. Frank Calvert, has recently discovered, near the Dardanelles, what he regards as conclusive evidence of the existence of man during the Miocene period. Mr. Calvert had previously sent me some drawings of bones and shells from the strata in question, which Mr. Busk and Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys were good enough to examine for me. He has now met with a fragment of a bone, probably belonging either to the Dinotherium or a Mastodon, on the convex side of which is engraved a representation of a horned quadruped 'with arched neck, lozenge-shaped chest, long body, straight fore legs, and broad feet.' There are also, he says, traces of seven or eight other figures, which, however, are nearly obliterated. He informs me that in the same stratum he has also found a flint flake, and several bones broken as if for the extraction of marrow. This discovery would not only prove the existence of man in Miocene times, but of man who had already made some progress, at least, in art. Mr. Calvet assures me that he feels no doubt whatever as to the geological age of the stratum from which these specimens are obtained. Of course I am not in a position myself to express any opion on the subject, but I am sure that the statements of so competent an observer as Mr. Calvert will interest your readers."

IRELAND vs. ENGLAND.

An Irishman's Reply to a Recent Letter of Our London Correspondent.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The discussion of purely foreign politics may not prove interesting to the average American reader, nor is the aforesaid reader to be blamed for such indifference. To the foreign-born citizen, however, the topic may not be without attraction, especially when it is forced weekly upon his attention by the ardent person who does the London correspondence for your journal. The individual referred to must be an Englishman; his every sentence betrays his nationality. He has the unadulterated egotism which proclaims his country and countrymen infallible, and, in fact, the salt of the earth, and which equally holds all other countries, and the inhabitants thereof, as mere second-rate affairs,—the journeywork of Divine Providence. This typical Briton, week after week, has been regaling the Sunday readers of THE TRIBUNE with grave accounts of the Irish element in English matters, and has, of course, painted the Celt in the usual glowing colors, leaving the reader at a loss to imagine whether the Irish ever send anything but a knave or a madman across St. George's Channel. I will not deny that many of the first-mentioned class have gone from Ireland to the British Parliament; but, as far as gentlemanly polish goes, whether he be a rogue or an honest man, the Irish representative is quite as likely to act like a human being as is his English associate. Judging from recent developments among the "blue blood" of England, the Irishman could not have a hard task in excelling the Great-Britishers in the lists of civilization.

But your English correspondent is particularly nettled over the fact that the few Irish members in the London House of Commons stood together, for once, and defeated the all-powerful Gladstone. What impudence on the part of these "mere Irishmen!" "It was not patriotism," says the English critic, "that urged them to this action on the Irish University bill; it was their Bishops. The Irish won't vote unless the Crosier sanctions the cause." This is, at least, the substance of the Englishman's statements. The Irish members are slaves because they voted as Ireland and their Bishops wished them to vote. If they had cowered to Gladstone's frown, pocketed his bribes, and voted against their country and their conscience, then this "liberal" Englishman would land them to the skies, and call them freemen and patriots. Such is British logic, wherever Irish opinion conflicts with English insolence.

Another feature which this correspondent of yours would seek to fasten upon the legislative fight between the two islands is, that the Irish members, pledged to Home-Rule and against the Government, are all Catholics. A noble Briton may, however, be allowed to falsify a little in the glorious task of maligning a wretched nationality. The assertion that Irish Home-Rule is championed by Irish Catholics alone, is false as it is absurd. John Martin, the "first out-and-out" Home-Rule man, elected from the County Meath, against a Catholic noble, is a staunch Presbyterian. England gave him ten years' penal exile after '48, because of his separationist principles. Isaac Butt, elected from the Catholic city of Limerick, supported by priests and people, is a Protestant; Mitchell Henry, the representative of "Ultramontane" Galway, is a member of the Episcopal Church; and there are numerous others that might be specified in the same manner.

It is a little too late in the day for this English writer to seek American sympathy for his country by representing Ireland as an insatiate Catholic bigot. The people who wear, in their hearts' fondest core, the memory of Protestant Emmet, Protestant Lord Edward, and Protestant Tom Steele, O'Connell's friend, cannot be bigots. England and her infernal falsehoods are responsible for any bigotry that burns in the hearts of Irishmen to-day. She is still playing the old game; but Ireland knows her now, and, knowing her, will shape all future policy in accordance with that knowledge. It is full time that the world should learn that Irish Catholics are not, nor have they ever been, the exclusive haters of English rule in Ireland. Chapters of history might be quoted to prove this, if necessary.

But here we have the real gist of the Britisher's horror of the Irish members: Listening to a knot of Irish members of Parliament in discussion, your correspondent, according to his statement, had "the startling programme of the Home-Rulers" before him. Here it is: "We are determined to govern Ireland for ourselves. Why should we come over to this country to vote and speak? [Why, indeed?] What right have Englishmen, Scotchmen, or Welshmen to determine our legislation for us?" etc.

Now, sir, all this is truly horrible on the part of those Irish members. Rule Ireland for themselves, indeed! What blasphemy in the ears of a noble Briton! The Irish rule Ireland *for themselves!* Why that would be actually flying in the face of God. What, then, should the noble Briton do for his draw-farm and his legislative experiments? Would anybody but an "irreclaimable" Irishman ever think of asking what right Englishmen, Scotchmen, or Welshmen had to make laws to bind his country? Of course not. Ah! those ungrateful Irish! How absurd in them to sigh for liberty; to wish English rule to the devil; to be tired of Coercion acts, Arms acts, White-boy acts, periodical famine, and playful suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, not to speak of occasional transportations, and an odd hanging.

The Irish are, indeed, a singular race, and specially cursed by Heaven for their gross ingratitude to the tender-hearted English. Yet, George Washington acquired immortality by being mortally ungrateful to England. He was a "Home-Ruler" of the most malignant type; but he was an American, which makes all the difference in the world, especially as Washington had the good fortune to win the battle. It would be presumption in a "mere Irishman" to imitate George Washington.

Your Great-Britisher finds one potent reason why the Irish should not stand together in this present struggle for National existence. Hear him:

I can hardly believe that they will resist the influences around. The very member who almost shrieked at the monstrousness of his being expected to come here to legislate, would be a miserable man if he didn't. The Irish member with means gets into clubs and society; he elbows ambassadors and notabilities of every clime; he is the gayest of flirts, and the loudest at the dinner-table. *He* complain of having to live in London during the season! There never was more downright humbug. Against the varied delights of London life between March and June, even the excitement of hot skirmishing with a handful of Orangemen in a Parliament at Dublin would have little to recommend it.

There it is again, Mr. Editor. There speaks the soul of Britain. What chance can the sun of Irish independence have while enshrouded in the fogs of London? Weigh Irish liberty in the same scale with English roast-beef and plum-pudding, where could Irish liberty be but "gone up," as the expressive cant phrase hath it? Then the Irishman "flirts." "Aye, there's the rub." This Englishman has been "cut out" of his lady-love by some devil-may-care Irishman, with top-boots, red whiskers, and an oily brogue. Evidently our Briton has small faith in his fair countrywomen. He fears that, if the security of the Empire depended on their loyalty, the Irish colors would soon float upon London Tower. Perhaps he's right. Thane O'Neill, in old times, carried off an English lady to Ulster. Old annals say that she didn't make any great objection. His worthy nephew, Hugh, *collogued* with Queen Bess until she got too old, and then, for a change, he induced Marshal Bagenal's sister to elope with him. Worse things than even these might happen now, if those "wild Irish" are not further obstructed by the benignant process of English law.

Relative to "skirmishing with half-a-dozen Orangemen" in an Irish Parliament, if the English writer can advance nothing more alarming by way of hindering a dissolution of the Empire, I fear saltpetre won't save England.

There are many other points that might bear some criticism, but I have already exceeded my limits, and feel ashamed of having trespassed at such length upon your space.

In conclusion, let me remark that the hour is coming, if it has not already come, when Britain will cease to be astonished at the natural desire of the Irish nation at home to govern itself, and the equally natural ambition of the Irish people abroad to assist in making their native land a happy Republic.

SHAMROCK.

CHICAGO, April 14, 1873.

—It is generally believed now by meteorologists, says the New York *Times*, that we are to have a cycle of very hot summers. An eminent sanitarian in the Health Department, Dr. Stephen Smith, has already issued a report suggesting measures during the coming summer, which will prevent the fatal effects of the expected heat.

THE COURTS.

Is North Evanston a Legally Constructed Village?

The Danville Railroad v. The City of Chicago.

Suit Against a Railroad for $50,000 Worth of Property Lost.

Proceedings Against the South Park Commissioners.

Extraordinary Charges Against Z. I. P. Omnibus Officials.

The West Chicago Election—New Suits, Etc.

The case of John Culver, et al., v. the Board of Trustees of North Evanston, in which the plaintiff seeks to annul the election held in that place in January last, came up before Judge Farwell, at the Criminal Court, yesterday afternoon. The counsel for plaintiff, Mr. Burroughs, read the petition, a synopsis of which has already been published in THE TRIBUNE, in which complainant seeks to set aside the election of officers made on the 28th of January, 1873, on the ground of its illegality, arising from the fact that an alteration had been made in the petition to Judge Wallace to issue notices of election for village organization, subsequent to its being signed by some of the petitioners; and that the notices of election issued by Judge Wallace were dated Jan. 18, 1873, and ordered the vote to take place on the 28th of January *next*, which strictly means January, 1874.

Counter-affidavits were read by the counsel for the defence, Mr. Forrester: The affidavit of Horace Fulton and Martin Blackburn, Trustees for North Evanston, stated that the notice of the County Judge of the vote to settle the question of village organization was universally understood by the village voters as fixing the time for the election on Jan. 28, 1873; that a general meeting of voters took place two days before the issuance of notice, at which the petition to the County Judge for organization of North Evanston as a village was signed by many voters there present, and it was understood by all in attendance that the vote was to be taken as soon as legal notice was given; that the then approaching election, on the 28th of January, 1873, was much discussed and canvassed, and by none more than Culver, the petitioner; that every one who saw the notice, including petitioner himself, understood that to be the date of the vote, and not 28th of January, 1874; that, with the exception of two or three absentees, all the legally-qualified electors of the place were present at the election of 28th of January, 1873; that petitioner himself was there, making strenuous efforts against organization, and it was the counsel for petitioner who first found out the notice would bear any other meaning than that the vote would be taken on the 28th of January, 1873; that the petition, by petitioner and others, to the Trustees of Evanston, to have their property annexed, was gotten up by the signers thereof for the purpose of forestalling and defeating said application of said voters for organization, and that action thereon was postponed until it was seen that a majority would vote for organization; and that those who signed the petition for the organization were not informed when they presented the same to the County Judge that said petition to the Trustees of North Evanston had been filed with said Trustees; nor were those who voted for organization informed that an ordinance had been passed by Evanston annexing the lands referred to in the petitioner's petition to Evanston; that the Trustees of Evanston took no action thereon for annexation of said land until the 27th of January, 1873; and that, when on that day they passed the ordinance annexing it, they had notice of the proceedings of the County Judge in fixing the time and place of said vote for organization, and were fully apprised that said election was to take place next day; but illegally, at the instigation of petitioner John Culver, and others, passed said ordinance in order to thwart and embarrass, if possible, the proposed organization; and that after said notices of vote had been posted, and before the vote had been taken, the matter was discussed in the Evanston *Index*, the local weekly newspaper, as coming off on the 28th of January, 1873, and the general belief of the inhabitants was to the same effect.

William Jenks, of North Evanston, in his affidavit, averred that on the 9th of January, 1873, he prepared and wrote the petition for village organization by name of North Evanston, which was subsequently signed by more than thirty legal voters of the territory, and filed with the Clerk of the County Court, at which date the County Judge ordered to be published the notice of election, to be held 28th January next after date of the notice; that the petition was presented by affiant for signatures at a public meeting, and before any person had signed the petition, deponent erased with his own hands, by pencil marks, the words "or otherwise;" and that he was directed by the Judge to write notices of election, inserting the 28th January, 1873, as the day for holding it, and such was his intention.

The affidavit of Samuel B. Perney, of North Evanston, showed that he attended the public meeting held in the school-house on the 10th January, 1873; that Mr. Jenks there read a petition for village organization, which was adopted by the meeting; that he was the first person who signed the same; that before he did so he heard Mr. Jenks tell a number of citizens that he had crossed out the words, "or otherwise," in said petition, as they were mere surplusage; and that he knows that the words were crossed out at the time he signed said petition.

The counsel for the plaintiff read an affidavit by John Pickett, which stated that he had read the affidavit of William M. Jenks, and was present at the meeting referred to therein; that the petition proposed was read over to the meeting, and the words, "or otherwise," were read as a part thereof at the time; that it was then, in that condition, adopted by a vote, and signatures called for; that he signed the same, understanding the words "or otherwise" to be a part thereof; that he had not then read it over to see whether said words were erased or not; that the first he knew of the matter was the next day, when there was some discussion about the effect of those words, but he heard no such discussion while the meeting was being held; that he proposed at the meeting that Culver's property be not included in the petition, stating that if it were done, Culver would no longer approve the organization; but this proposition was voted down at the meeting.

The counsel for the defense urged that it was not in the power of the Court to decide the matter, which should be left for decision solely to the Attorney General. He depicted in glowing terms the immense probabilities of the young suburb, and showed the evil which an adverse decision would cause.

The counsel for the petitioner stood for the legal rights of his client, holding that the error in the notices of election annulled them, no matter whether the inhabitants agreed mutually to misunderstand their literal meaning. He showed that his client Culver, owning one-tenth of the entire property, was deeply interested in the suit. Referring to the remarks that the Criminal Court was not the one in which to try the case, he mentioned the alteration of words, characterized it as forgery, and claimed that his case was before the right court.

The Judge held the matter under advisement.

THE SOUTH PARK LANDS.

James E. Clarke, of Rochester, Ind., yesterday filed a bill against the South Park Commissioners, Chauncey T. Bowen, Paul Cornell, George W. Gage, L. B. Sidway, and Potter Palmer; affirming that he is the owner in fee simple of the north half of the west one-half of the northeast quarter of Section 24, 38, 14, containing twenty acres of land, valued at $150,000; that said Commissioners, under authority of their acts of incorporation (Feb. 24, and April 16, 1869), claimed the rights of possession and occupation of all of the lands named in said act, of which complainant's land, above described, formed a part; that various notices were served, and other acts done for the securing such possession; and that complainant's lands were selected, among others, for the purposes of said park. Complainant represents that said act conferred no right or title whatever in said Commissioners to said lands, as decided by the Supreme Court of this State; since which decision the respondents have withdrawn from complainant's land, and left him in possession, by his tenant, although the Commissioners still maintain a fence along the west line of said Section 24, and across the public highway leading from complainant's land to the City of Chicago. Complainant next shows that the Commissioners have issued bonds in renewal of bonds, etc., under an act issued June 16, 1871, and made assessments on property in the towns referred to in said act (South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake) for the purpose or paying for the lands to be so taken as aforesaid as per estimate made by them, which assessment they are attempting to collect. He represents that said acts, of February and April, 1869, are unconstitutional, as it authorizes the taking of lands without consent, and without any public necessity existing; that his lands are in the town of Hyde Park only, seven miles south of the centre of Chicago; that said town is a rural hamlet, sparsely peopled, its population not exceeding a few thousand souls, and so remote from the city that it can be of no value as a place of recreation and resort; and he shows that the said acts are in conflict with Secs. 1 and 6 of the Constitution of this State, and Section 5 of Art. 9, of the same Constitution, etc., etc., and further, that the act authorizing the appointment of officers by a Judge of the Circuit Court is in violation of the same Constitution; and that a majority of said officers have been appointed by a Judge or Judges of said Circuit Court. Further, that the act of June 16, 1871, is in violation of the same Constitution, in that it is an amendment and change of a charter of a corporation by a special law attempted to be concealed by general phraseology; and that it has never been adopted by a vote of the people of said towns, nor by a majority of their legal voters; wherefore he insists that there exists no lawful means whereby the said Commissioners can collect such assessments for the payment of said land as aforesaid. Complainant further shows that the bonds negotiated amount to $2,000,000; that the entire sum has been expended, together with nearly all that has been collected; and that whatever funds they can command are altogether inadequate to the purchase of any considerable part of complainant's lands. The amount the Commissioners estimated they would have to pay for all the lands they would require was $1,250,000; whereas they are alleged to have already expended all they can obtain, from every source, and have yet to acquire or pay for 300 acres. Even if the proper condemnation proceedings were taken, therefore, the complainant urges that the Commissioners would be unable to pay the value of his land. He affirms that there are judgments unsatisfied against the Commissioners, amounting to $250,000; that they owe a further indebtedness of $500,000; that they have contracted with parties for the purchase of land which they are not able to pay for, and that even the interest on such purchases is unprovided for; that by the report of the County Commissioners, of 1st December last, the Park Commissioners were shown to have not more than $30,000 on hand, their annual necessary expenditure being set forth at $140,000; that the limits of the Park, as they are now settled, do not include the complainant's land, but that the maps show that it is part of the land on which the bonds are secured, thus creating a cloud on complainant's title. He affirms that the appointment of the Commissioners has not been confirmed by the State Senate, according to law; and prays that the bonds may be declared by the Court not a lien on his land, and that the defendants be restrained entering on the land, or commencing proceedings against him for its possession in the Circuit Court.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES AGAINST Z. I. P. OFFICIALS.

Zimri I. Pratt, M. S. Nichols, John T. Coffman, Geo. R. Chittenden, Geo. Bickerdike, and Joseph R. Bickerdike, of Chicago, bring suit on behalf of all the shareholders of the People's Omnibus and Baggage Company (except the defendants to the suit), complainants affirming that the capital stock of the Company is $100,000, in 1,000 shares of $100 each, par value; that Zimri Pratt holds 140 shares; M. S. Nichols and John F. Coffman, 5 shares; G. R. Chittenden, 110 shares; Geo. Bickerdike, 174 shares; Joseph R. Bickerdike, 1 share; that 134 shares have never been issued by the Company, and are still the property thereof; that on the 5th of October last Joel D. Harvey was President of the Board of Directors of the Company; that Edward C. Hale was Secretary, and holder of one share; that Morton F. Hale, a brother of Edward C., was, at the date aforesaid, and still is, a stockholder in the Company, and Treasurer of the Board of Directors; that, about the date aforesaid, Joel D. Harvey, as President, and Edward C. Hale, as Secretary, fraudulently conspired with Morton F. Hale, Treasurer, to issue the said 134 shares of the Company, to and in the name of Morton F. Hale, without any authority from the Board of Directors, and without the assent of the other Directors; that the transfer was made by virtue of certificate No. 57 of the capital stock of the Company; that said Morton F. Hale, about the date of the issue of the certificate No. 57 for 134 shares, executed his promissory note for $13,400, payable on demand to the order of the Company, in cash, or certificate of the Company's stock; that the note was taken by Joel D. Harvey, as President, or E. C. Hale, as Secretary, or both of them, and was left among the papers of the Company in their office, and, without the knowledge or consent of the Board of Directors, and without any corporate action; that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Company, held 18th December last, Hale attempted to vote as holder of the 134 shares, and refused to pay the note when requested to do so by the President, at the request of the other shareholders; that at present his holding of the shares is a mere trusteeship; that in March, either Harvey or Hale surrendered fifty of the said shares, retaining eighty-four, upon which Hale attempted to vote at a meeting held on the 7th of this month; that he had never paid a dollar therefor; that he refused to return the shares, even when a written demand for them was made upon him; that Harvey, the President, and Hale, the Secretary of the Company, who held, with the said eighty-four shares, a majority of the stock of the Company, seek to dictate the policy of the Company to their own peculiar benefit, and the other stockholders' peculiar detriment. Therefore the complainants pray for an injunction restraining Harvey from selling or voting upon the eighty-four shares, and an order to have Harvey and Hale examined upon the points alleged. Judge Williams issued the injunction on the report of Butler, Master.

QUESTIONABLE ACTS OF A BANKRUPT.

R. E. Jenkins, Assignee of the estate of Charles G. Ubeller yesterday filed a bill, on the chancery side of the United States District Court, against Max Kohn and Ann J. Hall, for the purposes stated below. The Assignee shows that said Ubeller, a dealer in liquors, at the time of his being declared a bankrupt, was possessed of a warranty deed of land signed by William Cook and wife, namely the northeast quarter of Sec. 8, Township 30, 8, in the County of Livingstone, valued at about $6,000 and subject to about $2,000 incumbrance. This land he leased, on the 28th March, 1872, to his wife's sister, the defendant Ann J. Hall for five years, viz.: 15th March, '72 to 15th March '77, for an alleged payment in hand of $1,500. On the 25th Oct., 1872, Ann J. Hall transferred her interest in said lease to the defendant Max Kohn, to whom Ubeller also owed $1,300 for goods, for which Ubeller made payment in goods. The Assignee charges that both these transactions were fraudulent, and intended to defraud the creditors; wherefore he prays the Court to declare the lease and transfer null and void, and that the goods be returned, or their value paid into Court.

LARGE MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SUITS.

The Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, yesterday filed a bill in the United States District Court to foreclose mortgage on the southwest ¼ of Sec. 3, Township 13, Range 3, being near the City of Altona, Walnut Grove Township, Knox County, Ill., given to secure two notes of Harlan H. Peck for $10,000 each, said mortgage being signed by Abner and Lawrence Peck; also, to foreclose mortgage of James and Emily Jane Montgomery, to secure a note of $20,000 given by Henry H. Reade, on the east ⅜ of the north ½ of Block 3 in Wilson, Heald & Stibbins' Subdivision os the east ½ of the southwest ¼ of Sec. 15, 38, 14.

THE WEST CHICAGO ELECTION.

Judge Williams was occupied, at the coming-in of court, yesterday morning, in hearing arguments on a petition for an injunction restraining County Clerk Pollak delivering the assessment-rolls of the Town of West Chicago to the newly-elected Assessor, Adam L. Amberg, and restraining said Amberg from making such assessments until the final decision of the Court in the cause People ex rel. Root H. Foes et al., to declare the late town election of West Chicago void. The reader of THE TRIBUNE is already fully acquainted with the facts that are made the basis of this proceeding.

The counsel for defendant, in speaking against the proposed injunction, remarked that it was of vital public importance that the assessment be proceeded with. He considered the Assessor to be the most important officer in the municipal machinery. He did not understand how the question of a contested election could be settled in a court of chancery. The question is simply to decide whom is the proper officer. The taxpayer has not the power to interfere, and hinder the officer from doing his duty. The matter ought to be decided at once, as the Assessor had hardly time to get through his work under the most favorable circumstances. Counsel stated that he did not appear merely as the counsel of Mr. Amberg, but in the interests of the public, who would suffer if the injunction was allowed.

Counsel for the people agreed with the statement that the question was one of public interest, and not one solely of contested election. The interest of the public is thus: The Constitution expressly requires that some person must make the assessment who has been elected, and thus no one can do it who is not elected. The injury now feared is that Mr. Amberg is going to make an assessment. Under existing circumstances it cannot be legally collected; so that the only thing left was to obtain a temporary injunction, without which the taxes will be lost.

Judge Williams thought the case one of considerable importance, and, as he could not give it sufficient attention at the time, he continued the case until next Saturday morning.

There are numbers of tax-fighters in the city who will never pay if they can help it, and, if they fight this cause on the ground that the Assessor has not the power to collect, and succeed, not one dollar will be collected from those not inclined to pay.

SUIT FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE VALUE OF JEWELRY.

In the Circuit Court, W. J. Carson, who sues for the use of Louis J. Mulford and Shubail Cottle, brings action against the Michigan Central Railroad Company for $50,000, for trespass on the case. Mulford and Shubail are jewelers, of New York City, and they had on a car of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, in December last, a sample trunk of jewelry, which was burned up with a quantity of other baggage, between this city and Detroit. They sue to recover from the Company as carriers of baggage. The Company deny that as such they are responsible for jewelry, as baggage, except so far as the reasonable amount that may belong to a passenger.

THE CURTIS AND CARROLL STREET RAILROAD WAR.

The case of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad v. City of Chicago came up before Judge Williams, yesterday afternoon, on a motion by plaintiff to grant further injunction to prevent the City interfering with their relaying track across Curtis and Carroll streets. On the 13th February last, on the same day on which the original bill was filed, the motion was made setting the case for last Monday week, but it was allowed to be amended, and the case was continued until to-day. The City, through its counsel, denied all the allegations of plaintiff except the fact of tearing up the track, and sustained their answer by twelve or fifteen affidavits that the track was not laid as the ordinance required, that the Railroad Company continued laying it on Saturday, through Sunday, and into Monday, tearing down fences, filling up gutters, and obstructing the streets; that they claim a private coal-yard at the corner of Curtis and Carroll streets; and that they desire access thereto for private speculation.

The argument was opened by John Woodbridge, for the railroad, who was replied to by M. McDade, in the interest of private property-holders in the city, followed by Mr. Tuley, Corporation Counsel.

$25,000 SUIT BY THE CITY.

In the Superior Court, the City of Chicago brings action against John Kelly, Michael and David Hallanin, James Payne, John McCabe, A. J. Latham, George W. How, Charles G. and Joel H. Wicker, for debt, $25,000. The suit grew out of the fact that, in 1870, Kelly & Co. were disappointed of obtaining a contract to build the tunnel to the crib for the Chicago Water Works. They sued the city for an injunction to restrain the Board of Public Works awarding the contract. They obtained an ex parte injunction, and a motion to dissolve it was successfully made before Judge Farwell. Kelly & Co. appealed the case, which continued the injunction. In a year, the city won the case before the Supreme Court. At the time of appeal by Kelly & Co., Judge Farwell required them to give a $25,000 bond to secure the city from loss. The parties defendant to the present suit were the signers of the bond, which the city now seeks to collect.

CRIMINAL COURT NOTES.

In the Criminal Court, the case of People v. Timothy W. Fuller, Chas. T. Barnes, and Richard Rainforth, for conspiracy to defraud Duncan Forbes, on a real estate transfer, was called for trial. Neither Forbes nor Fuller appeared, but Rainforth and Barnes clamored for trial. Fuller's bail was defaulted, and the case passed as to the other defendants.

A nolle prosequi was entered in two indictments against G. W. Parent, one for concealing mortgaged property, the other for larceny.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—James E. Clark v. the South Park Commissioners; bill in chancery.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Robert E. Jenkins, Assignee of Charles G. Ubeller v. Max Kohn and Ann J. Hall; bill in chancery. Clark W. Upton, Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company v. Abner and Lucretia Peck; bill for foreclosure of mortgage. Same v. James and Emily Montgomery et al.; same. Joseph B Payson, Assignee of the Republic Insurance Company, v. Henry Welsh, Jr., ($9,000); A. C. Groveman ($500); E. F. Lawrence ($2,000); Caroline C. Willard et al. ($1,000); John B. Colton, Executor, etc. ($300); Henry Miles, Executor, etc. ($500); and Lydia F. Taft et al. ($1,000), all in assumpsit.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,592—W. J. Carson, who sues for the use of Louis J. Mulford and Shabail Cottle, v. The Michigan Central Railroad Company; $50,000. 6,593—John Jonson v. W. E. Hale, J. Moss, and Charles H. Rowe; case; $10,000. 6,594—Z. I. Pratt et al. v. M. F. Hale; bill for injunction. 6,595—G. H. Parke and A. Soper v. G. H. Sagar and J. R. Freman; assumpsit; $300. 6,596—Julius C. D. Ross v. Mary Ross; bill for divorce. 6,597—John Wetzler v. John W. Becker et al.; petition for mechanics' lien. 6,598—Appeal. 6,599—Frederick Leechman v. Charles Boatcher; case; $10,000. 6,600-1—Appeals. 6,602—Appeal. (Burnt Records—62—Benjamin E. Gallup v. Henry A. Blodgett. 63—Tramer v. Jefferson et al.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—43,010—Daniel A. Rogers et al. v. Leopold A. and Joseph Hart; assumpsit, $500. 43,011—I. A. Boyer et al. v. Martin Sauber, John H. Trodens, and Julius Schreibe; assumpsit, $1,500. 43,012—Luella A. Handy v. De Witt C. Handy; divorce. 43,013—Ray & Whitney v. Anthon and Theodore Wagner; petition for mechanics' lien, $217.89. 43,015—Abel Hoover and Charles R. Allen v. E. G. Blatherwick; assumpsit, $1,500. 43,016—Ann M. Baker v. Asahel Gage and Henry N. Gage; petition to establish and confirm title. 43,017—William Haythorn v. Julius D. Haven; trespass, $5,000. 43,014—City of Chicago v. John Kelly, Michael Hallanin, David Dallanin, James Pryne, John McCabe, A. J. Latham, George M. Hay, Charles G. Wicker, and Joel H. Wicker; debt, $25,000. 43,018—Henry Dehue v. Wilhelmnia Peters et al.; bill.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The cantata of "The Haymakers" will be repeated at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church on Thursday evening.

An adjourned meeting of the Chicago Photographic Association will be held this evening at No. 158 State street.

A meeting of the Council Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division will be held to-morrow afternoon in the City Clerk's office.

Ira A. Pease, proprietor of the Wells street stage-line, was yesterday fined $20 and costs by Banyon, for using horses with sore shoulders.

Giles Bros., lime dealers, were fined yesterday $5 and costs by Justice Scully for overloading a team on Western avenue.

Frank Brodie has been in prison a week, on the charge of stealing $2 from W. P. Bolter. At the examination, yesterday morning, before Banyon, it was learned that Bolter had bolted, and Brodie was discharged.

A woman named Mary Wilson, was examined before Banyon, yesterday morning, on the charge of stealing a quantity of clothing from the house of Mrs. Jeanette Harrington. She was held in $500 bail to appear at the Criminal Court.

The alarm from Box 123 at half-past 11 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by a small fire in a frame shed, adjoining the soap factory of J. B. Kirk & Co., on Water street. The fire originated in a defective flue. Loss, $20; no insurance.

The Common Council Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds will hold a meeting to-morrow, to consider the petition of the Directors of the coming Exposition, to build a temporary structure on Lake Park.

Last Saturday night, the clothing store of A. Westman, No. 112 Hickory auenue, was forced open by thieves, and eighteen coats stolen. Yesterday morning, ten of the coats were found under a sidewalk on Division street, by a police-officer, and were returned to their owner.

W. W. Richardson, proprietor of a line of West Side omnibuses, was sued before Justice Banyon, yesterday, and fined $5 for not having his name and number distinctly marked upon his vehicle, with an additional fine of $5 for driving it without a license.

The Board of Public Works, yesterday, issued the following building permits: W. A. Lowell, two-story and basement stone front, 35x36 feet, on West Adams street; William Niemeyer, two-story and basement brick, 22x65½ feet, No. 628 North Wells street; Trustees Clinton Street Congregational Church, brick building, 60x40 feet, corner of Wilson and Clinton streets.

The occupants of the rear car of the day express train from Milwaukee on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, were thrown into a state of excitement, near Division street, at 6 o'clock on Monday evening, by a bullet crashing through one of the windows and lodging in the ceiling. An old gentleman who sat opposite the window narrowly escaped being struck, the ball passing so near the top of his hat as to singe it.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon, on the body of the man who was taken out of the river at the foot of West Washington street, on Monday. The report that a gash was found upon his forehead, was untrue. Two witnesses testified that they believed the body was that of John Kelly, a sailor, who had been missing since the middle of January. When last seen he was at a funeral, and was intoxicated. On the person of the dead man was found an empty flask. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

The Executive and Finance Committees, appointed to make arrangements for decorating the soldiers' graves on the 30th of May, met at the Gardner House last evening. They held separate meetings, but did nothing beyond coming to the conclusion that $1,500 would defray the expense, and appointing a committee of five to suggest sub-committees on transportation, music, flowers, etc. It was stated that the committees intend to make the coming Decoration Day memorable, the decorations and the accompanying services to be equal to any in the country.

A man who lived in the town of Leyden, died last Thursday of small-pox, and his body has been lying ever since in his house. His family are all ill with the same disease, and the stench arising from the corpse is very injurious. The town Supervisor has been appealed to, but he will do nothing, fearing if he goes to the house he will be attacked. The Superintendent of Public Charities was appealed to yesterday, and sent a man to bury the remains. The other members of the family have had medical attendance, but it is probable that two or three of them will die.

Chris Stutz, a young man engaged as the commercial agent of several manufacturing establishments in Chicago, has fallen into the hands of the police authorities of St. Louis. Some years ago he had a dispute with a wholesale grocery firm of that city. The other day, happening in St. Louis, he resolved he would settle the matter vi et armis. A police-officer, however, interposed between the parties, just as Stutz was about to draw a deadly weapon. He was taken before a "Police Magistrate" (the name by which St. Louis seeks to dignify her Justices), and fined $25 for carrying a concealed weapon.

The Board of Warehouse and Railroad Commissioners met at Anderson's Hotel yesterday, and transacted some general business. The only thing of interest done was the making of appointments in the Grain Registrar's office and fixing the salaries of the assistants. The resignation of Franklin Price, First Assistant was received and accepted, and those below him promoted one grade, the working force standing now as follows: Registrar, Stephen Clary; First Assistant, Troyius Tyndall, $1,500; Second Assistant, John Allen, $1,200; Third Assistant, C. W. Daniels, $1,200; Fourth Assistant, Harry Dean, $1,200; Fifth Assistant, Homar W. Scoville, $1,000—the last was the only new man appointed.

The following are names of saloon keepers in the Third Police District, commanded by Capt. Gund, who have been reported for violation of the Sunday Liquor law, last Sunday: T. Casey, No. 230 North Clark street; Peter Shields, No. 118 East Kinzie; M. Cain, No. 18 North Clark; Lipe & Gillis, No. 45 North Clark; P. Murphy, Clybourn avenue; C. F. Fisher, No. 625 North Clark; N. Schneider, No. 410 North avenue; Agustus & Son, No. 443 North Wells; Samuel Brown, No. 389 Division; John Cobenoseki, No. 257 Dayton; J. C. Brown, No. 150 Willow; Anton Fisher, No. 631 Larrabee; W. Schloeder, No. 209 Dayton; Louis Soechtez, No. 112 Willow; A. C. Sloats, Elston & Crossing, corner of Dearborn and Water; D. Barrett, No. 49 East Erie; H. Ford, No. 85 East Erie; A. J. Gibbons, No. 147 Bremer; M. McNemy, No. 24 Selah; G. Piepha, No. 33 East Indiana; Albert Boese, No. 145 Michigan; John Tanbruar, Wedder and Vine; J. Vollsman, North avenue; Albert Cohair, Halsted and Willow; H. Gilderman, Sedgwick and Linden; J. Lozzario, No. 379 Division; G. Hentchel, Mohawk; P. Boark, Wright and Rawson; W. Gamble, No. 36 Rawson. Total, 29.

CHICAGO PRESBYTERY.

Proceedings of the Second Day's Session—An Overture from the General Assembly—Appointment of Standing Committees.

The second day's session of the Semi-Annual Meeting of the Chicago Presbytery, with a full membership, was held, yesterday, in the lecture-room of the Second Presbyterian Church, the Moderator, the Rev. C. L. Thompson, in the chair.

The following overture from the General Assembly to the Presbyteries was, after an exhaustive discussion, answered in the negative, and a Committee, consisting of Dr. R. W. Patterson, Prof. F. L. Patton, and the Rev. J. H. Trowbridge, was appointed to draw up an overture to the General Assembly, expressing the mind of the Presbytery on the subject, and report this morning:

Shall the following section be added to Chapter XV. of the Form of Government, to-wit: The office of a Minister of the Gospel is perpetual. No one can lay it aside at his own pleasure, or be deprived of it, but by deposition; yet for reasons not calling for discipline: 1. A minister may, on his own request and with the permission of his Presbytery, cease to be an acting minister; or, 2. If the Presbytery is convinced that a minister is permanently disqualified for the ministerial work (except by age, sickness, or other accidents), it may, with the consent of the Synod, obtained after three months' notice to such minister, require him to demit the exercise of the functions of his office; it being understood that he will still be a member of the church, and eligible to the office of ruling elder or deacon; *Provided*, That if any one, in either of these ways, cease to be an acting minister, he shall not be permitted to sit as a minister in any of our ecclesiastical judicatories; and, if he is not connected as a member with some particular church, he shall still be responsible to his Presbytery; and he may, by it, be restored to the exercise of the functions of his office and to all the rights incident thereto.

The following standing committees were appointed:

Foreign Missions—Revs. Arthur Mitchell, W. C. Young, A. Swazey; Elders D. R. Holt, J. R. Bissell.

Home Missions—Revs. William M. Blackburn, Arthur Mitchell, J. H. Trowbridge, Benjamin E. S. Ely; Elders C. B. Nelson, T. B. Carter.

Church Erection—Rev. R. W. Patterson, Rev. L. H. Reid, Rev. E. R. Davis, Elder William G. Holmes, Elder H. E. Seely.

Education—Rev. James H. Taylor, Rev. Charles Elliott, Rev. David Swing, Elder S. T. Hedges, Elder S. M. Moore.

Publication—Rev. E. R. Davis, Rev. L. J. Halsey, Rev. C. L. Thompson, Elder Thomas Dent, Elder James Otis.

Ministerial Relief—Rev. E. L. Hurd, Rev. G. C. Noyes, Rev. John Covert, Elder J. S. Gould, Elder V. A. Turpin.

Sabbath-Schools—Rev. C. L. Thompson, Rev. J. H. Walker, Rev. C. Wisner, Elder W. A. Port, Elder McGreggor Adams.

Examination of Candidates for the Ministry—Experimental Religion, the Moderator; Theology, Rev. R. W. Patterson; Ecclesiastical History, Rev. L. H. Reid; Arts and Science, Prof. Swing; Greek and Hebrew, Rev. A. Mitchell; Government and Sacraments, Rev. G. C Noyes; Trial Pieces, Prof. F. L. Patton, Rev. C. L. Thompson, and Rev. A. E. Kittredge.

The following rules for keeping sessional records were adopted:

First—The meeting of the session should be uniformly closed with prayer and opened with prayer, except when held immediately after religious services, and in circumstances that would make such an opening exercise inconvenient; and the record should notice the opening or closing prayer according to the fact.

Second—The names of the members of the session present, and of the minister or other person presiding, should be given in the record.

Third—It is proper that the pastor, or supply of the church, should make a report to the session of all children and adults baptized by him, of all communion seasons in the church, of all persons who have entered into covenant with the church at the communion, and of all deaths of members of the church that have come to his knowledge, and these reports should appear, as such, in the record. Also, it is advisable that complete lists be kept in an appendix to the Record of all the baptisms and deaths thus reported.

Fourth—The pastor or supply of the church should bring to the notice of the session any resolutions of the Presbytery, Synod, or General Assembly requiring special attention; and the record should present a full and clear statement of such special action.

Fifth—It is expedient that the minutes or record of each meeting of the session should be read and approved at a subsequent meeting.

Sixth—The Commissioner appointed by the session to attend any meeting of the Presbytery or Synod, should report his attendance or non-attendance at the first opportunity, of which due notice should be taken in the record of the session.

Mr. H. W. Goodell was nominated with a view to licensure and his examination, which included the usual requisites, except the trial pieces and church history, were made and sustained.

Mr. Joseph D. Cowan, of Newry, Ireland, and now a student in the Presbyterian Seminary of Chicago, was licensed to preach the gospel, after which the Presbytery took recess until 9 o'clock this morning. The narrative on the State of Religion, and the report from the Committee on the overture to the General Assembly on Demission, will be before the body this morning. The session will close to-day.

PERSONAL.

Gen. J. H. Ledlie, of New York, is at the Gardner House.

The Hon. I. S. Kolloch and lady, of Kansas, are at the Matteson House.

Stuart Robson, the comedian, now playing at is, Aikin's at the Gardner House.

Gen. L. B. Toweg, and Col. D. C. Houston, U. S. A., are at the Sherman House.

The Mayor was yesterday interviewed by Mr. Alexander Bulkely, Superintendent of the Philadelphia House of Correction.

A. B. Joslyn, of New York, arrived at the Gardner House yesterday. He comes here to superintend the completion of the large establishment to be occupied by the Howe Sewing Machine Company.

A. G. Pascal, St. Louis; Winslow Robinson New Orleans; Seth B. Howes and lady, Chicago; M. H. Irish, Madison; H. A. Rogers, Boston; D. Hennig, Ann Arbor; C. Q. Cann, Sharis, Pa., are at the Gardner.

A grand complimentary concert will be tendered to Mr. John Swenson by the Freja Scandinavian Singing Society, on Monday next, at Orpheus Hall, corner of Peoria and Lake streets.

George T. Howard, Taunton; George W. Brown, Denver; W. D. Richardson, Springfield; J. D. Howland, Indianapolis; A. L. Murdock, Boston; George Beed, Manitowoc; A. S. Garrison, Montana; William Leitch, Montreal; Frank Turner, Toronto; R. E. Drake, Detroit; John VanHorn, Louisville, are at the Sherman House.

The dramatic man of the *Journal* has recently assumed the editorship of McVicker's Programme, as will be seen by the following, copied from the latter publication of yesterday: "Tuesday evening, April 15, 1873, will be presented *Bulwer's* Popular Play, in Five Acts, entitled, "Romeo and Juliet."

Dr. W. E. Rennolds, who has been elected Physician to the St. George's Society for the fifth time, is in no way connected with B. P. Reynolds, who is supposed to know all about the tragic case recently unearthed at the Grand Central Hotel. He has the misfortune to possess a name that sounds like the latter's. That is all.

An Association has been formed, known as the Pullman Mutual Benefit Association, for the purpose of enabling all employes of Sleeping or Palace Car Companies to have their lives insured at a comparatively small cost. Following are the officers of the Association: President, A. B. Pullman; Vice-President, Charles W. Angell; Secretary, E. B. Parke; Treasurer, S. A. Mosher; Directors, Col. D. N. Welch, John Remmer, E. Putnam, Frank Bennett, Joseph Cauthony, John Geraty, and H. S. Cooper.

The funeral services over the remains of Mr. Alfred Ecoffey occurred yesterday afternoon, when they were taken to Graceland for interment. Mr. Ecoffey was a native of the French part of Switzerland, and though but 30 years of age, had led the life of a frontiersman, being a brother of Mr. Jules Ecoffey, the well-known interpreter of Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, and other Indian Chiefs of note. The funeral was attended by Mr. Constant Gobet, who was a companion of the deceased in his hardships on the plains, and about 200 members of the French Mutual Society of this city.

When it is stated that any Eastern gentleman intends to start out on a Western tour, everybody supposes he intends to fulfill his contracts with the managers of a lecture course. While this applies to Mr. Beecher and Anna Dickinson, it is not strictly true of President Grant. It would be superfluous to state that his object in coming West is not to give a lecture in each of the principal cities. There is much that the public would like to learn from him, but not on this tour will they learn thereof. Gen. Grant will leave Washington to-day, and arrive in Indianapolis on Friday, where he will be met by Lieut.-Col. Fred Grant. From Indianapolis the illustrious party will proceed to St. Louis, where they will spend a few days. Idaho and the far West will next blossom with justifiable pride at receiving them, after which, on May 6, Chicagoans can rejoice at beholding them.

Joseph Wagner is serving his 28th year as a Supervisor in Fond du Lac County, Wis., and is a State Senator.

William M. Beach, of London, Ohio, having been four years in the Legislature, aspires to be the next Lieutenant-Governor.

Henry O. Pratt, M. C. elect, of Iowa, left his native village (Foxcroft, Me.,) fourteen years ago as an ox-teamster, and having never seen his parents since, now returns to visit them, a member of Congress.

William L. Scroggs, of Georgia, whom the Senate would not have for Minister to Bogota, (vice Steve Hurlbut), has been, nevertheless, appointed by the President.

Among the presents received by the Quaker bride of Augustus Schell at New York, lately, was a set of bronzes from Commodore Vanderbilt, valued at $15,000, and a set of silver from Horace F. Clark, valued at $10,000.

Lord Romilly, who has occupied the position of Master of the Rolls in London for twenty-two years, has retired. He still retains his seat in the House of Lords, and as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Col. Mosby, the Virginia guerrilla, who daily declines a Federal office for himself, has had another of his men appointed, viz.: Richard N. Brooke, of Warrenton, Va., to be Consul at New Rochelle, France, an office worth $1,500 a year, with nothing to do.

We have authority from Mr. Thomas Murphy to deny the report about an engagement between his son and the daughter of the President. Mr. Murphy says the report originated in the newspapers, and both families feel aggrieved to see so much made out of it, when it has no foundation in fact.—*New York Graphic.*

From India is announced the death of Mr. William Brydon, C. B., of the Bengal medical service, who was the one solitary individual of 13,000 soldiers and camp-followers composing the British army under General Elphinstone, who was neither killed nor taken prisoner in the terrible disaster of January, 1842, in the retreat from Cabul.

It is said that Miss Mary L. Wadsworth, daughter of Titus V. Wadsworth, of Franklin, N. H., is physician to the Sultan of Turkey and his Court at Constantinople. She graduated from Mount Holyoke Seminary, studied medicine in Philadelphia, and, after practising her profession four years in Springfield, Mass., went to Constantinople three years ago.

You wouldn't think it to look at him, but President Grant is the most restless man in the country. He is always on the move. There is only one place he can stick to, and that is the Presidency. But you can never find him anywhere. To-day he is at Washington, to-morrow in New York, the next in Philadelphia, the next at Long Branch, then back again at Washington, etc. In a word, now you see him and now you don't.—*New York Graphic.*

Speaking of the recent promotion of Lieut. Fred Grant, the *Army and Navy Journal* says: "There is little profit in criticising injustice for which there is no remedy, but it is not well to disguise the fact that great dissatisfaction has been created in the appointment of a young Second-Lieutenant of infantry, just from the Military Academy, to the position of aid-de-camp on the staff of the Lieutenant-General, in place of officers whose services and experience so much better entitle them to such a position."

The story in regard to Lady Ellenborough, which originated in the *German Gazette*, and which told of how the lady resided long in the East, where she became addicted to polyandry, and had so many husbands she hardly knew what to do, is denied in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of March 26. Mrs. Isabel Burton, wife of Capt. Burton, the famous African explorer, who knew the lady in Damascus, says that the slanders in regard to her were idle tales invented by newsmongers. The truth is that, about sixteen years ago, she made up her mind to leave Europe and live in the East. She arrived at Beyrout, went to Damascus, and from there started across the desert to Bagdad, having Shaykh Mijeval as the commander of her escort. She was extremely beautiful, and the young Shaykh fell in love with and proposed to marry her. The romantic picture of becoming a queen of the desert exactly suited Lady Ellenborough's wild fancies, and she married the chief, and ever afterwards lived honorably with him, a faithful wife. She passed half of each year at Damascus and half in the desert.

BAILEY, THE DEAD-BEAT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We note, in your article of yesterday, an article taken from the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of 11th inst., headed "Where Were Our Detectives?" and detailing the pretended exploits of one Alexander H. Bailey, who claims to have swindled us out of $8,000, and a large amount of courtesy.

We will add that we have never seen, and do not know Bailey; never sold him goods as stated, and can only suppose there must be a dearth of items in that city, which may have caused the reporter to be gulled by some very worthless fellow.

C. H. BECKWITH & Co.

INDELIBLE INK.

PAYSON'S Combination

Is a Case containing Payson's Indelible Ink and Brigg's Pen, the only reliable Marking Apparatus. Trade supplied by Fuller & Fuller. Canvassers wanted by STODDARD & CO., Northampton, Mass. Samples, by mail, 75 cents.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.

We remove our yard after May 1 next, and offer inducements on balance of our stock, consisting of 1st, 2d, and 3d clear and select, all thicknesses; 2d and 3d common flooring, wide flooring, box and stock boards, common boards, inch and 1¼ inch fencing; also 1½ inch common, 2 and 3 inch plank, lath, etc., etc. FISHER, PERLEY & CO., corner Throop and Twenty-second-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME! Production of the laughable burlesque, by Ed Marble, entitled ROMEO AND JULIET. MACKIN & WILSON in an entirely new act. Law in Chicago! The Three Graces! Vocal Quartette! The Coming Crisis! Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA!

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1873.

During the week and at the matinees. First appearance of the charming artist, Miss ELIZA O'CONNER and the beautiful Miss JOSIE BATCHELDER, and initial production of the wonderful Parisian sensation,

ALIXE,

Having just completed a run of twelve weeks at Daly's Fifth-av. Theatre, New York. A beautiful pathetic picture of real life.

In rehearsal, an entirely new domestic drama by Bartley Campbell, entitled RISKS. Also THE GENTLE SAVAGE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS of the Eminent English Artiste,

MISS NEILSON!

Who will appear on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee, in her celebrated character of ROSALIND, in Shakspeare's Comedy of

AS YOU LIKE IT.

Next week—The popular actor, Mr. MARK SMITH, in ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Immense success of the FUNNIEST MAN IN AMERICA,

STUART ROBSON.

HOUSE CROWDED LAST NIGHT. FUN, FUN, FUN. This Afternoon at 2½ o'clock, Evening at 8 o'clock,

LAW IN NEW YORK.

McKEE RANKIN, KITTY BLANCHARD, FRANK LAWLOR, Miss ADA GILMAN, And a Strong and Powerful Cast throughout. Admission to Matinee 25 and 50 cts.

OPERATIC CANTATA OF THE HAYMAKERS

Michigan-av. Baptist Church,

Thursday Evening, April 17.

Admission, 50 cents. To be secured at the door.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Most Emphatic and Decided Hit Chicago has Ever Known.

The Eminent Character Actor, Mr. FRANK S.

CHANFRAU!

And his Wonderful Drama,

KIT, The Arkansas Traveler!

Standing room only at 8 o'clock. Seats can be secured 10 days in advance. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays.

NIXON'S,

Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington.

Positively last week of JAMES W. WILDER & CO.'S NATIONAL CIRCUS. Monday, April 14th, and every night this week, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, Robinson, Katie Stokes, Foster, Pastor, Burk, Rogers, and all the old favorites. Previous to the entree a Whole Herd of Wild Ponies will be let loose in the ring, and a wild CALF BUFFALO loose amongst them.

HURRAH FOR THE RACES.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, April 18,

A MATCHED RACE,

Between M. F. Tearney's b. g. Prairie Boy, and W. Oglesby's b. m. Prairie Queen, for $200 a side. Half mile heats, best two out of three. To be run on the half-mile track on Archer-av., two miles west of Brighton, at the place known as Murphy's Tavern.

MARTINE'S HALL.

GUSTAVUS GEARY reminds his friends, that his GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT, Takes place in Martine's West Side Hall on to-morrow (THURSDAY) evening, 8 o'clock, when he will be assisted by a HOST OF DISTINGUISHED TALENT. Tickets, $1 each; to be had at his residence, 228 South Green-st., where he gives lessons daily in Vocal Culture and Italian and English singing.

THREADS.

J. & P. COATS' BEST SIX-CORD White and Black Threads

Are soft finished, without the use of any substance whatever to produce an artificial gloss, thereby preserving the superior strength of six-cord thread. The new shade of black has a silken polish, and all numbers are warranted six-cord to 100 inclusive.

For Sale by all Dry Goods Dealers.

ASK FOR J. & P. COATS' BLACK,

And use it for Machine Sewing.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

New York and Glasgow via Londonderry.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Martin's Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y., as as follows: PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons.......Wednesday, May 7. GEORGIA, 2,500 tons.......Wednesday, June 4. VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons.......Wednesday, June 18. Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y. Steerage office, 46 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $28. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

Just published, "The Trip to Europe," a Magazine of Information for Ocean Travellers. Can be had free of charge on application, or sent by mail on receipt of three cent stamp.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm formerly existing under the firm name of W. S. Bogle & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. S. Bogle will collect all assets and pay all liabilities of the late firm. W. S. BOGLE, S. F. WHITE.

S. F. WHITE will continue the Lime business at the same place, 70 South Market-st.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of THOS. A. & M. HILL is this day (April 15, 1873), dissolved by mutual consent. THOS. A. HILL, MATSON HILL.

PROPOSALS.

THE CALCASIEU SULPHUR And Mining Company of Louisiana

Invites proposals for the construction of a shaft in Calcasieu Parish, State of Louisiana.

The object of said shaft is to reach a deposit of sulphur, about four hundred and forty (440) feet below the surface of the ground. The nature of the soil, and thickness of strates are as follows:

First—160 feet of clay containing sand,
Second—170 feet of quick sand,
Third—110 feet of Calcareous or lime stone,

and next the sulphur bed, which is about one hundred and ten (110) feet thick.

The Company will exhibit a plan and specifications to contractors for said shaft, and has on the spot iron rings, extraction engines and tools, imported from Europe, with the view of using the Kind & Chaudron system, also a steam saw-mill, abundance of timber, necessary buildings, etc., etc., etc.

The work will be done under the supervision of the Engineer of the Company.

Proposals will be received up to the 1st of July, 1873. Address V. A. BELAUME, Secretary, 3½ Carondelet-st., New Orleans.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommo'dation.	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 37 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:30 p. m.	*11:30 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:10 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:[illegible] p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:35 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	‖ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	‖12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	3:00 p. m.	‖10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	‖ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:30 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:50 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‖ 3:35 p. m.	‖10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	‖ 5:15 p. m.	‖ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9,00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCK-HOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., March 21, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, 7th Day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day. The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business, on the 5th day of April next, and will re-open on the morning of the 8th day of May next. GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 434 State-st., Chicago. It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 434 State-st.

COBURN Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of disease. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, and has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female diseases in sealed envelopes. Address letters, Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

GENERAL NOTICE.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application has been made to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for the reissue of the following certificates of stock, the originals having been lost, mislaid, or destroyed: Feb. 24, 1869, No. 130, 15 shares. Feb. 24, 1869, No. 62, 25 shares. JOHN CREHAN.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail...... $12.00 | Sunday............ $2.50
Tri-Weekly........ 6.00 | Weekly............ 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

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Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

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Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—A War of Races in Louisiana: One Hundred Negroes Killed by Whites in Grant Parish—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Advertisements.

SECOND PAGE—Pueblo (Mont.) Letter—Suburban News—Episcopal Elections—Sanitary Matters—The Farmers' Movement—The Sunday Law—The Modocs—Ireland v. England.

THIRD PAGE—The Courts—The City in Brief—Chicago Presbytery: Second Day's Session—Personal—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Farmers and the Supreme Court—Current News Items—Notes and Opinion.

FIFTH PAGE—Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly—Chicago Dry-Goods Market—Markets by Telegraph—Marine Matters—Advertisements.

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EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—New York Matters—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Auction Sales—Small Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Neilso "As You Like It."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress. Engagement of Stuart Robson. "Law in New York." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle-st. "Alixe." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Mr. F. S. Chanfrau. "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "Romeo and Juliet."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus. Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE EXTRAORdinary drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets and 2,697 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st.; Post-office Box 4,685, New York.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines needed to cure Consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good, healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils or sours, and passes off without nourishing the system.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach, and carry off this slime. The Seaweed Tonic is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely of the Pulmonic Syrup the food is turned into good blood and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh the matter in the lungs begins to ripen, and they heal up. This is the only way to cure Consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong, and yet, because they are in the house, they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as fast as their strength will permit, to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville, and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a new hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Peterman, while the accommodations and advantages of the latter place are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, where, on every Saturday from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge will be $5.

Schenck's Respirometer detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercles have been formed in the lungs, and whether a patient can be cured or not. This they must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompanying all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, And by Druggists and dealers generally.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, April 16, 1873.

Senator Morrill has given his back pay to Vermont, to be applied to the reduction of the State debt.

A memorial from the Judiciary Committee, asking Congress to remove all restrictions upon the navigation of the Great Lakes, has been adopted by the House.

Governor Beveridge has signed the Lake-Front Repeal bill, the Supplementary Warehouse bill, and the City Tax-Collection bill.

The Indian peace policy of the Government is condemned by the State Senate, which has censured it in a resolution calling for the summary punishment of the Modocs.

Subscriptions have been begun in Halifax, New York, and a number of other places, for a testimonial to the Rev. Mr. Ancient, the Christian hero who risked his life at the Atlantic disaster. The sum raised in Halifax amounts to $500.

There has been a Ministerial crisis in Khiva. The formidable advance of the Russian forces has softened the heart of the Khan of Khiva. With the freedom and celerity of Oriental prerogative, he has beheaded his Prime Minister, thrown all the leaders of the anti-Russian party into prison, and released the Russian captives, whom hitherto he has declared as stoutly as Pharaoh of old he would never let go.

Yesterday the terms of imprisonment expired of the gas-stokers who were sent to jail for taking part in the strike that left London in darkness several nights, a few months ago. Their treatment has excited intense indignation among the laboring men of all classes in England, who have regarded them as martyrs to the cause of the liberty of labor. Upon their release they were given a great ovation by the workingmen of London.

The fact that Chamberlain De Angelis, one of the very few Cardinals of the Church who is not at Rome, has been summoned to the Vatican, gives credence to the belief that the Pope's recovery is impossible. If the statement made the other day of the policy of the Conclave may be trusted, it is possible he may be already dead, and that, in pursuance of their expressed determination, no announcement of it is to be made until his successor is elected.

Congressional salary-thieves, who have ostentatiously informed the Sergeant-at-Arms that they did not mean to draw their back pay, intending the while to claim it when the public had forgotten the matter, will be sadly cast down by the decision which the First Comptroller of the Treasury has just made. He says that a simple notification of an intention not to draw the money is all the authority Sergeant Ordway needs to turn the money back into the Treasury, where it will be lost forever, for, as the Comptroller says, it is a very easy thing to get the money into the Treasury, but quite another thing to get it out again.

In discussing the Compromise Railroad bill, yesterday, in the House, there was a sharp debate on the amendment offered to prevent railroads from establishing special rates for heavy manufacturing firms whereby they may obtain discount on large shipments. This discrimination was opposed by representatives of the farmers and smaller manufacturers, who believed it would injure their interests. The large manufacturers assert that without some such concession their business will be seriously crippled.

While Gen. Farnsworth's letter to J. S. Van Patten, Esq., Cashier of the Kane County National Bank, enclosing to the latter the amount of his (Farnsworth's) Congressional "back pay," and directing him to place it in the several County Treasuries of his district, vindicates his own course in opposing with voice and vote the whole salary grab, it does not fully answer the ends of justice. If the several counties of Mr. Farnsworth's district are entitled to this money, still more is Mr. Farnsworth himself entitled to it. Their right to the money is derived from his right to it. Their right is only an extension of his right. Mr. Farnsworth makes a very good argument to show that neither he nor any other Congressman has any right to the "back pay." *A fortiori*, he has no right to give it away. The proper place for it is the Treasury of the United States. He says that, if he should return it to the Treasury, it would always be a tempting subject of a claim for himself or his representatives. It is fair to presume that, as Mr. Farnsworth has resisted the temptation to keep the money, he could equally resist the temptation to claim it hereafter, especially as it could not be gotten out of the Treasury again without an appropriation by Congress. What his representatives might do after his decease, he would in no wise be responsible for. Mr. Farnsworth has made a much better record, as regards the salary grab, than most of his colleagues, and we therefore regret that he did not add to it the crowning merit of restoring the money to the place where it belonged.

The Chicago produce markets were quiet and irregular yesterday. Mess pork was in good demand, with little offering, and advanced 40c per brl, closing at $16.40@16.45 cash, and $16.85@16.90 seller June. Lard was in fair request and a shade firmer, at $8.40@8.45 per 100 lbs cash, and $8.50@8.55 seller May. Meats were more active and firm, at 6¼@6⅜c for shoulders, 8⅛@8¼c for short ribs, 8⅝@8¾ for short clear, and 10@12½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were more active and unchanged, at 86½c per gallon. Lake freights were nominally unchanged, at 15c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was weak at Monday's range, closing at $1.19 cash, and $1.21@1.21¼ seller May. Corn was quiet and unchanged, closing dull at 33⅜c cash, and 34⅝c seller May. Oats were more active, and ⅛c higher, but closed tame at 26⅜c cash, and 28⅛c seller May. Rye was quiet and firm at 64@65c. Barley was more active and 1c lower, closing firm at 70@71c. The season of winter storage expired yesterday, and "regular" grain must be subject to only 2c per bu storage, and have five days to run on that storage. The above quoted prices are on that basis. The stocks of grain in store on Saturday evening last were 2,247,813 bu wheat, 5,820,514 bu corn, 1,753,291 bu oats, 296,269 bu rye, and 283,781 bu barley. Total, 10,351,168 bu, besides 152,339 bu wheat and 1,364,750 bu corn afloat in the harbor. Hogs were active and advanced 10c, or to $5.30@5.60. Cattle were in fairly active request but sold at lower prices, the decline averaging an ⅛c. There was a good demand for sheep at $3.75@6.25.

Grant Parish, Louisiana, is the scene of the first battle in the war of races that inexorably follows the policy of arraying the negroes as a party against the whites as a party, and making politics a question of races. As far as can be gathered at this moment, the trouble in Grant Parish arose concerning the distribution of the parish offices. The Lynch Returning Board ignored all the officers elected by the people in the parish, and Gov. Kellogg filled their places by appointees of his own. These failed to qualify, and the Governor then ordered the parties originally elected to assume the offices. Most of these seem to have been McEnery men, and it was the determination of the Republican politicians of the parish to keep them out of the positions to which they had been elected that led to the bloody conflict of Sunday, and the loss of more than a hundred lives. Under the instigation of one or two white men, members of the Republican Legislature, who carefully sheltered themselves from any peril, the negroes armed themselves and took possession of the Court-House, and all the county offices of the parish at Colfax. Barricades were erected. The negroes had most of them served in the army during the war, and were armed with the Enfield rifles which they had retained when mustered out of the service. These desperadoes plundered all the plantations about, and boarded steamers on the river for supplies of food and other necessaries. To resist these outrages and to recover possession of the government which had been violently and unlawfully wrested from them, the whites of Grant Parish began to assemble about Colfax, and were joined by white men from all the neighboring parishes, who knew that if the movement were not crushed at once where it began it might imperil their own homes and local government. The whites at first attempted to hold a mass meeting, but they were few in number, and were overawed by the negroes, who numbered hundreds, were well armed, and under crafty and unscrupulous leaders. By Saturday last, there were about 150 white men encamped around the barricaded Court-House at Colfax, within which were fully 500 blacks. At this moment, the white renegades who had urged the colored men on betook themselves to New Orleans, where their arrival is chronicled by the New Orleans *Picayune* of Saturday morning. At this distance they watched in safety the slaughter of their victims which followed. The first fight took place Saturday morning. The whites were under the command of Hadnot, a member of the Fusionist Legislature, and were defeated. There was no loss of life. After a parley, the struggle was renewed, and the whites were again defeated. At noon Sunday took place the last combat, the proportions of which entitle it to be called a battle. The barricades were stormed at noon and the negroes driven into the Court-House. The besieged then, by showing a flag of truce, got a moment's respite, which, with the treachery of Modocs, they improved by shooting Hadnot, the white leader. Unable to force the doors of the building, the assailants set fire to it, and, as the negroes ran out to escape the flames, they were shot one by one. One hundred of them were killed, and very many wounded. One hundred more avoided immediate death by flight, but are being pursued, and are not likely to escape. Not one of their white leaders was hurt, all of them having prudently withdrawn before blood was shed. The loss of the attacking whites was very small. One or two were killed, and several wounded. Meanwhile, all the plantations of several parishes are deserted, the crops are neglected, river navigation is interrupted, and society and government are in chaos. The State Government has looked supinely upon the struggle, while the press of New Orleans are calling for a restoration of military government. It is a curious coincidence that the name of the town and the parish—Colfax, in Grant Parish—where the troubles occurred, should correspond to the names of the President and Vice-President under whose administration were sown the seeds of this ominous slaughter in the enforcement of the illegal decision of a drunken Judge and the recognition of a usurping Government.

THE FARMERS AND THE SUPREME COURT.

We publish elsewhere a temperate and well-meaning letter from M. M. Hooton, Esq., Vice-President of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, on the attitude of the farmers toward the Supreme Court, and the views entertained by them of the Alton Railroad decision. It is evident that Mr. Hooton is a conscientious man, and that those whom he represents, so far as they coincide with him, only need to be convinced in order to abandon any erroneous views they may have imbibed from the speeches of demagogues, or acquired by the processes of their own reasoning. As Mr. Hooton asks that he may be set right where he is wrong, we will endeavor to tell wherein we think he is wrong. And first we affirm, as a maxim of law, which cannot be upset by upsetting the Supreme Court, that a new Constitution cannot do anything in the way of abrogating contracts that a Legislature cannot do. We are not now discussing whether a railroad charter is a contract or not, but we maintain the naked proposition—a proposition which has been repeatedly affirmed and never denied by judicial tribunals, and never will be reversed—that the powers of a Constitutional Convention to go backward and pass *ex post facto* laws are not a whit greater than those of a Legislature. At the time the Convention adopted the clause directing the Legislature to pass laws fixing maximum rates of freight and fare on railways constructed prior to the adoption of the Constitution, we expressed the opinion that it was both inoperative and demagogical, and we have seen no occasion to change that opinion.

Entertaining these views, we dismiss all that portion of Mr. Hooton's argument which rests upon the assumption that the Constitution of 1870 has vested the Legislature with powers on this subject which it did not before possess, and come to the other points which he seeks to establish. The first of these is that the Supreme Court is about 100 years behind the times. In another place he says that his remarks regarding the Judges apply to the Bar generally. We are happy to believe that they do apply to the Bar generally,—that a study of the law leads to a reverence for it,—and that, in order to get a Supreme Bench to overturn the law on the ground of its being 100 or 1,000 years old, it will be necessary to elect a Bench composed of farmers, editors, weavers, joiners, tinkers, and bellows-menders, and other persons chosen with reference to their want of knowledge of the law or reverence for it. If there ever was a time when it became the legal profession to stand in solid phalanx for the honor—yea, the very existence—of their profession, it is a time when the doctrine is set up by a numerous and influential class that Judges are to be unseated because they adhere to the common law—for this, we take it, is what is meant by law 100 years old. It is difficult to answer the charge that the present Supreme Court is 100 years old, and is behind the times, and all that. The Judges are no older than they should be to have acquired the requisite learning and experience. To elect younger lawyers to the Bench will not help the matter any, unless their decisions are pledged beforehand, either directly or indirectly,—and a lawyer who would pledge his decisions beforehand ought not merely to be defeated, but to be expelled from the Bar.

Mr. Hooton's second point, is that the Court "attempts to rule the country regardless of the wishes of the people." The Supreme Court of Illinois does not attempt to rule the country at all, either according to the wishes of the people or against them. It recognizes the fact that ruling the country is not one of its functions. Its business is not to make law, but to declare what the law is in disputed cases when properly brought before it.

We are not clear what Mr. Hooton intends to say in his third point, but will assume that he means something like this, viz.: "The Court concedes to the Legislature the right to establish the price of corn, or to fix the rate of wages, or to send men to prison without due process of law (these being the powers of an absolute monarch), but it denies the power of the Legislature to interfere with contracts." Our understanding is, that the Court does not concede to the Legislature either the powers of an absolute monarch over the people, or the right to abrogate contracts.

Mr. Hooton's fourth point is, that the Court decides too many cases in the light of precedents. This is like saying that a preacher takes too many of his texts from St. Paul, or that a doctor makes too many prescriptions from recorded cases of cures in the medical books. Precedents are simply decisions made aforetime by eminent Judges in cases more or less similar to the case before the court. It is the business in part of lawyers practicing in the Supreme Court to collect and arrange precedents which they deem relevant to the causes of their clients. A precedent may have its origin in an English court, or in the United States Supreme Court, or in any of the State Supreme Courts, or even in the courts of ancient Rome. There is only one kind of a precedent absolutely binding on the Supreme Court of Illinois, and that is a decision (not a dictum) of the Supreme Court of the United States, in a parallel case where the said United States Supreme Court clearly had jurisdiction. In such a case a precedent is binding and imperative upon all State Courts. In all other cases precedents may be followed or not followed. More or less weight is attached to them according to the reputation of the Judge or Court pronouncing them. If Mr. Hooton means to imply that our Court have a slavish practice of following precedents, we think he is greatly mistaken. If he means to imply that precedents should be excluded from the determination of causes, that would simply revolutionize the law practice of the country, and could not be brought about without expelling lawyers from both Bench and Bar. The question which Mr. Hooton asks,—whether this Court will decide "that a drunken or bribed Legislature may irretrievably bind a sovereign people to the fulfillment of ruinous contracts which may deprive them of all the attributes of freemen,"—is a question that we cannot answer. It is a case not likely to arise in practice; but we may say generally that it is no part of the functions of the Supreme Court to make Legislatures,—still less to make better Legislatures than the people elect.

Finally, Mr. Hooton says "The farmers believe that the remedy offered by the Supreme Court is no remedy at all." We answer that they have not tried it. They have no right to say that it is no remedy until they do try it. If the expense and inconvenience of prosecuting railroads for extortionate charges and unjust discriminations is too great to be borne by individual sufferers, it is very easy for the Legislature to provide machinery whereby both the expense and the inconvenience shall be borne by the State. A failure to do so will surely not be the fault of the Supreme Court.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Of course it is clear enough that the election of a Democratic Governor in Connecticut means nothing, because "New Haven did it." But why did old Windham County and the hill towns elect a Democratic Legislature for the first time since twenty years ago?

> "I know you did right to dissemble your love,
> But why did you kick me down stairs?"

—In a responsible government, how long would that administration endure whose policy had come to such results as we have seen in the Modoc lava-bed? The effete monarchies of Europe can't understand our "system," and, what is more, they probably never will. Here no one is responsible, and nobody to blame.

—A year ago the Michigan Senate found everything all right in the State Land Office; it was only a little too much wine and women that had brought Mr. Commissioner Edmonds under suspicion. Now, however, the Governor of Michigan finds everything all wrong in the State Land Office—a steal of magnificent proportions, falsified records, etc., etc.—and he recounts to the Legislature a damaging array of facts that existed a year ago. But then, a year ago, there was a Presidential election impending, and the demands of party interest required silence. It is needless to say which party; either would have done it, and both have done it frequently. In this Michigan case, however, the stealing that might have been checked in April was permitted to go on until December, and the thief to go out of office in regular course.

—And now, the Detroit *Tribune* (an apologist of "the party") hopes the frauds in the State Land-Office will not be made the subject of partisan animadversion.

—The Toledo *Blade* says, with particular reference to Schuyler Colfax, who wants to go back to Congress:

> There can be no doubt but the indorsement of any of the Credit Mobilier speculators and the back-pay grabbers would prove not only damaging to the parties immediately interested, by making them the targets for all manner of charges of corruption, but would also greatly diminish the strength of the party. If the Republican party would maintain its ascendancy, it must repudiate even the semblance of corruption, to say nothing of positive guilt.

—The defiant appointment of ex-Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes to be Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati, marks a widening of the breach between the Grants and the Shermans.

—As the State Senators to be elected in Iowa, next October, will take part in the election of a United States Senator by the Legislature, it is given out that Gen. Belknap, now Secretary of War, aspires to succeed Judge Wright in the term beginning in 1877.

—The Boston *Journal*, speaking of the claim set up by our Senator Early to be Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois, seeks to make it more clear to the Massachusetts mind by saying:

> Precisely the same claim was set up by Pinchback in Louisiana, under which he assumed to discharge the functions of Governor for a time.

—Both parties in Virginia are arranging for State Conventions at Lynchburg, and the managers of both are anxiously inquiring what they shall do with the real issue, in which, most of all, the people are interested, viz: Tom Scott's railroad schemes.

—The official vote in the Second District of New Hampshire elects Aaron F. Pike, Republican, to Congress, by 7 plurality, viz: Pike, 10,780; Bell, 10,773.

—We quote from the Quincy (Ill.) *Whig*:

> Here comes another honest Congressman. The Hon George W. McCrary, of the Keokuk District, has written to the *Gate City* announcing that he has "not received and does not intend to accept the back pay voted by the last Congress, or any part of it." One more tally. Good for McCrary.

Let us hope Mr. McCrary will stoutly adhere to his good resolution until the next two years are safely passed. But why should any man, and he a Congressman, covet such an ordeal of temptation?

—Any view of the Modoc massacre which does not hold President Grant and his Cabinet responsible for the assassination of Gen. Canby and his associates, is a false view. Grant's Indian policy, which has been so bepuffed in the platforms and newspapers of his party, has been a fraud and a failure from the beginning. It has been a mass of corruption, favoritism, and villainy towards the Indians, and a mass of false pretenses towards the country.—*Milwaukee News.*

—Gen. Grant cannot be expected to be fully informed at Washington respecting what is best to be done in the different emergencies that are constantly arising. Gen. Canby seemed to have the correct idea up to the hour of his death, which, under the circumstances, was a thing not easily foreseen.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—No matter how it ends, there is nothing in the causes of this Modoc war that reflects honor upon our Indian policy; nothing in its prosecution that comports with the dignity of our Government.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—The President, with commendable goodness of heart, has labored earnestly to subdue the savage with kindness, but his faith in that method of treating the savage must have received a terrible shock at the announcement of the massacre of Gen. Canby and the Peace Commissioners accompanying him. At a meeting of the Maumee Valley Pioneer Association, a few years since, at Perrysburg, some reference was made to the Indian, and the hope expressed that he might yet be induced to regain the white man as his friend and protector, when Dr. O. White, of this city, remarked that he had at one time been very much in favor of kind treatment towards the Indian, and really believed that he might be civilized, but that long experience and observation has convinced him that the only medicine which would effectually remove the savage nature was extermination. The sentiment met with a hearty response from the old pioneers present, although it rather shocked the younger class of persons who heard it.—*Toledo Blade.*

—When the country shall have recovered from the shock of this frightful massacre, there will go up to Washington a demand that in future dealings with hostile savages we shall have no more parleying and dawdling, month after month, to satisfy the scruples of a few humanitarians who have a fantastic notion that the savages can be Christianized and civilized without being subdued.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—The Indian war in Arizona still drags its weary, bloody length along. For twelve years the Apaches have rioted in the murder of whites and the plunder of ranches. For twelve years the nation has paid out some $50,000,000 in endeavoring to subjugate these merciless and bloodthirsty savages. Some 1,500 men and women have fallen victims to this cruel tribe.—*Arizona Miner.*

—The country is at this time realizing the full force of long dominating abstract error, and a cumulous partisan ascendency, prolific of shams, upstarts, cant, and corruption. The intelligence of the people conceives all this, and the question with them is whether to bear the ills they have or trust themselves to the Democratic party, which, by its bungling, got them into so much trouble. They are literally "between hell and the iron-works," and, as brains and leadership are needed to make a new party, they stick to the old ones in the absence from the field of political action of both brains and leadership.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—We feel as if we were out at sea, and did not exactly know in what latitude or longitude we were sailing.—*Pittsfield (Ill.) Old Flag.*

—It is to be hoped some permanent good will result from all the uncovering of corruption which has been and is going on, for surely the exhibition is sufficiently sickening.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Express.*

—As nearly as we can understand the *Times and Chronicle*, the recent rise in gold is caused by the excessive importations which come of the freedom of trade which we enjoy. If it is free trade that we are enjoying, we move that a trial be made of protection. At least there could be no disadvantage in a change.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—Some of the recent debates in the Albany Senate have afforded entertaining reading, if nothing else. Mr. Woodin, for instance, appealed eloquently to his fellow-Republicans to "take the offices and let the Democrats go hungry." He would not put a Democrat in any office from scavenger to President. His definition of genuine reform was to turn Democrats out of office and keep 'em out. Mr. Lewis quite coincided with Mr. Woodin. He felt it a solemn and imperative duty to chase the Democrats away from positions of trust and power, and keep these positions for true Republicans. By the way, it is popularly supposed in New York that both these Senators have Mr. Tweed's brand on them.—*Springfield Republican.*

—The Kansas farmers, at their recent convention in Topeka, concluded that they wanted salt and lumber placed on the free list, and a material reduction in the tariff on iron. Also that they would "ignore all political preferences and prejudices that have swayed us hitherto to our hurt, and support only such men for office as are known to be true to our interests, and in whose integrity and honesty we have the most implicit confidence." That leaven is working, isn't it?—*Springfield Republican.*

—We look upon this question as one that will be fought to the end, not only by the farmers, but all others. If some of our farmer friends will only examine this matter carefully, they will find that fully nine-tenths of the people, irrespective of party or occupation, are with them in this movement. It is a mistake to suppose that railroads are the only subjects for consideration.—*Wenona (Ill.) Index.*

—If the farmers' movement against railroad extortions or any other great evil is ever to amount to anything or secure reforms, the *Prairie Farmer* must certainly know that it will be by the use of political machinery. All the abuses which the farmers are crying out against at present proceed from powerful corporations or false systems of government, and can only be remedied by reform in legislation, and the interposition of the Government arm to protect the people. To apply the effective remedy, it will, therefore, occur to most people that the farmers cannot do it successfully by abstaining from politics.—*Quincy (Ill.) Herald.*

—How kind it is of these generous, great-hearted, whole-souled gentlemen to descend for a moment from their mountains of gold, and warn the simple-minded rustic against the dangerous demagogue. Such condescension and noble-hearted charity ought to sink deep into the soul of the farmer, make him contented with his lot, and shut his ears forever against the wiles of demagogues.—*LeMars (Iowa) Sentinel.*

—We would like to ask any farmer living on the line of any railroad in the State of Missouri, or Illinois, or Iowa, these two questions: In case Congress should, at its next session, strike off the duty on all articles entering into railway construction, how much lower does he suppose freights would be on his grain to tide-water, and how many years does he suppose it would be before the effect of the reduction would be felt?—*St. Louis Globe.*

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

A very large audience was present, last night, at Aiken's Theatre, on the occasion of the first appearance of Stuart Robson in the new drama entitled "Law in New York." This play appears to have been written for the express purpose of enabling Mr. Robson to appear in a funny character, and the purpose is accomplished. Mr. Robson certainly does appear in a funny character. He keeps the audience in a roar by means of a quality of dramatic humor which secures many laughs by reason of its broadness, but leaves behind it no impression which the comedian can ever hope to call to his service. The drama is the veriest stuff in its construction and movement. It is an extravagant burlesque of indifferent merit, serving only to introduce a series of humorous incidents, having no well defined continuity or relation to each other. As a travesty on "Law in New York" the piece might be regarded as a success in that city, but it possesses no element of strength which can possibly carry it beyond a local popularity. Mr. Robson is enabled to gratify his ambition and be funny, and Messrs. Rankin and Lawlor are introduced in characters which possess some incidental interest, but, beyond this "Law in New York" is a lame agglomeration of threadbare situations and incidents, principally lacking in skillful construction. Nevertheless, it is amusing, and people laugh at it, and seemingly enjoy it. It is effectively cast, involving the appearance of Miss Kittie Blanchard, Miss Lucy Arthur, Miss Annie Radcliffe, Messrs. Reefe, Langdon, Roscoe, and others, and is handsomely put on the stage.

THE APOLLO CLUB CONCERT.

The Apollo Musical Club gave its third reception to its associate members last evening at Standard Hall, the hall being thoroughly filled with one of the most elegant audiences ever assembled in the city. The programme was well adapted for the Easter season, as it included many selections of a light and sparkling nature, sandwiched in with the more serious numbers, and several which were of a humorous and rollicking character. The Club, since its last appearance, has been somewhat increased in numbers, and the tenors have been strengthened, so that the balance of voices is much more perfect than it has ever been before, and as complete perhaps as can be expected in a male society. Tenors do not grow on every bush; bassos do. The singing of the Club also shows great improvement, as was manifested in their handling of the Liszt Cavalry song, which may be considered a test piece for any society, both in expression and in the real difficulty of the music. That the Club should have been able to impress it upon an audience at the first hearing speaks well for the musical capabilities of the members, and especially for the excellent conductor, under whose thorough and painstaking direction it was mastered. We understand that the Club will still keep it on at their rehearsals, since it has made such a success, and will now seek to master every point of light and shade in it, with the view of giving it at some future time with still greater effect. In the lighter and more sentimental numbers of the programme such as Krentzer's "Chapel," Barnby's "Sweet and Low," the "Toast," and the "Sans Souci" chorus, the Club sang with very fine expression, and produced some pianissimos which were very remarkable for singers who have sang together so short a time. Such male singing has never been heard here before, and, with the solo numbers, it may safely be said that it was one of the most enjoyable concerts ever given here.

Miss Fannie Root was the soprano soloist of the evening, and to the large circle of her musical friends and admirers in this city it is needless to say that everything she did was marked by exquisite taste and keen musical perceptions. Her voice was amply sufficient for the hall, although she would be classed among light soprano singers, and its clearness and purity, as well as the distinctness of enunciation, and the admirable method which she employs, made it a pleasant satisfaction to listen to her. Her numbers were also selected with admirable taste for a concert of this character, being Schumann's "Spring Night," Franz's "Welcome, Fair Wood," and Spohr's "Spring of Love," the latter with clarinet and piano accompaniment. Mr. Foltz and Mr. Bischoff sang the bravo's duet in "Stradella" in a dashing, ringing style, which provoked hearty enthusiasm, and Mr. Bowen sang "Simon, the Cellarer," as only Mr. Bowen can sing it, which is praise enough. Mr. Ledochowski played a Chopin nocturne and Schumann's "Papillon" in a very unostentatious but very artistic manner, and with especially fine feeling for the sentiment of the nocturne. The only drawback to his playing was the length of the selections.

After the concert was concluded, the chairs were removed and the members spent some time in social intercourse, after which dancing commenced, which was kept up until a late hour, the larger proportion of the members remaining to participate in the "light fantastic;" and thus closed one of the most enjoyable musical and social occasions ever known in the city. The Club is once more to be congratulated upon its success.

NIXON'S.

At Nixon's, Mr. Wilder presents this week an entire change of programme, and the new features are thoroughly appreciated by good audiences. The little ponies which jump and kick about the arena prior to the performances create a fund of amusement. The champion Robinson still appears, together with Pastor, Aymar, and Katie Stokes, in new equestrian acts. Prof. Rogers and sons, Otokson, and the large company of accomplished acrobats and tumblers are still retained. The entertainment is pleasing throughout, and merits patronage.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Miss Neilson appears for the first time at McVicker's Theatre, this evening, as *Rosalind*, in "As You Like It." The dramatic man of the *Journal* has evidently taken charge of McVicker's programme, as he announces Bulwer's play "Romeo and Juliet."

The Arlington, Cotton & Kemble Minstrels hold their own at Myers' Opera House, where they are giving the new burlesque of "Romeo and Juliet," and a fine bill of minstrel items besides.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The monetary situation, to-day, exhibited slight improvement, although money is still extravagantly dear. On call, all business was at ⅛ to ¼ per diem, with most of the loans at 1-16 to ⅛. The receipts of currency, to-day, by express were about $1,000,000. This falling off can be explained by the fact that these companies bring money chiefly from distant points, and, to-day being Tuesday, the money which started on Monday has not yet had time to reach here.

The New York Central Railroad Company to-day commenced to disburse $3,600,000 on account of the semi-annual dividends, and this money will soon find its way into the street, or at least a considerable portion of it. One of our leading banks called in this afternoon a large amount of money for to-morrow, which operation is supposed to have some connection with city finances.

A petition in favor of the repeal of the Usury laws, signed by leading bankers, was sent to Gov. Dix to-night, with the request that he will once more call the attention of the Legislature to this important subject. It was reported this afternoon that the Governor would send a sort of compromise message to the Legislature, urging the repeal of the Usury law for this county, so far as pledges of personal property are concerned, leaving the limit on real estate at 7 per cent. This, it is hoped, will conciliate the farmers and their immediate representatives in the Legislature.

It has been suggested that the Grand Jury themselves should petition the Legislature in favor of a repeal of the usury law. This would no doubt have great effect.

Wall street advices from the Grand Jury room still indicate a disposition there to discover a conspiracy, rather than a violation of the Usury law. The investigation of usurers to-day was about as barren of results as yesterday. There were plenty of Wall street men on hand, but there was not one of them that was not a regular knownothing. Mercantile paper continues dull.

GOLD.

Speculation was heavy, and the price declined to 117⅜. The immediate cause was the sale of several millions of gold by an eccentric "bull," who suddenly became weak in faith in anticipation of the Treasury disbursement of the May interest, and the transfer to the United States Government of $15,000,000 Alabama indemnity money. Late in the day there was some recovery.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange opened firm, and the leading bankers advanced their rates to 107⅞ for sixty days' sterling, and 108⅝ for sight, but this advance checked the demand, and the market closed dull and weak. The actual business during the day was below the regular asking rates. The demand from importers continues light, money being still too scarce and dear to permit of liberal purchases of exchange.

STOCKS.

The stock market was steady during the morning, and in some cases a slight advance was established. Towards noon a decline set in, which reached ⅛ to ¼ per cent, there being in late dealings considerable pressure to sell. The lowest prices of the day were reached just previous to the closing of the Exchange. At the final close there was a recovery of ⅛ to ⅜ per cent from the lowest point.

BONDS.

Governments were quiet and steady.

PRODUCE.

For flour the demand was limited. The supply of spring wheat brands is larger. Good to fancy Wisconsin and Minnesota extras are easier. Shipping extras are quiet and heavy. Winter wheat brands are without much change; sales, 6,800 brls; receipts, 14,764 brls. Wheat—Buyers held off and forced holders to make concessions. The business was confined to car lots of spring, which were sold at lower and irregular prices; sales, 16,000 bu; receipts, 21,500 bu. Pork was decidedly higher and somewhat excited, with sales in the jobbing way at $17.50@17.60 for new mess; $17.00 for mess ordinary, and 350 brls Western prime mess at $16.85@17.00. For future delivery, 250 brls May at $17.60, and 250 brls June at $18.00. Receipts, 769 pkgs. Cut meats were generally quiet. Dry salted shoulders are steadily held at 7c, without business. Pickled hams quoted at 11¼@13c. Dry salted hams are hard to sell. Receipts, 1,985 pkgs. Bacon was firm, with sales of 150 boxes Western long clear at 9¼@9⅜c, and short clear at 9¼@9⅝c. Lard was quiet and firm, with sales of Western at 9c for April, and 9⅛c for May, and 150 tcs city at 8⅞c. For future delivery, 500 tcs for July at 9 9-16c. Receipts, 1,148 pkgs.

MEMPHIS.

A Graveyard Washed Away—Vaughn, the Murderer of Hindman—The Mayor in Trouble—Personal.

MEMPHIS, April 15.—A graveyard situated on the banks of the Arkansas, twenty miles below this city, caved into the river on Sunday. About 700 bodies were washed away in the rapid current.

Lewis Vaughn, charged with the assassination of Gen. Hindman, was brought before Judge Solsey, Second Circuit Court, this afternoon, on a writ of habeas corpus. After a partial examination, he was remanded to jail till Saturday, by which time it is expected a requisition for him from the Governor of Arkansas will be received.

At a called meeting of the General Council this afternoon, the charges against Mayor Johnson, of speculating in city bonds was referred to the Finance Committee, with power to send for persons and papers.

Postmaster General Creswell, and Senators Cameron and Howe and their families, arrived here this afternoon from New Orleans. They will probably visit Little Rock before leaving for the North.

The Kentucky Ku-Klux.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—The *Gazette's* Frankfort, Ky., special says: "On Saturday, at midnight, a band of masked men called Richard Williams, a farmer in Henry County, of that State, to his door and commenced shooting at him. Williams had been notified to leave some days previously, and, having armed himself, returned the fire, killing one of the party, named Bramlette, and wounding three others. Williams was wounded in the arm, and is in Frankfort for surgical treatment. It is feared he will lose his arm."

Convicts Shot.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—Yesterday afternoon as a freight train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad was passing the Penitentiary, in Jefferson City, Mo., two convicts broke from the guards, and, attempting to board it, a guard fired at them with a double-barrel shot-gun. One of them dropped to the ground severely wounded, while the other climbed to the top of one of the cars, laid down, and died. Some 200 convicts witnessed the affair, and became greatly excited, and threatened to break, but the guards stood firm, and the officers of the prison soon got the prisoners under control.

The Straits of Mackinac.

MACKINAC, Mich., April 15.—The weather is clear; no wind; thermometer, 60 degrees. Teams are crossing the straits on the ice.

AU SABLE, April 15.—The wind is northeast and light; weather clear; lake full of drifting ice.

PORT AUSTIN, April 15.—Wind northeast and light; weather clear and pleasant. Plenty of ice on this shore.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont—His Back Pay.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The Springfield *Republican* says that Senator Morrill, of Vermont, has sent a check for his back pay to the State Treasurer, stating that he wishes the amount applied to the reduction of the State debt.

The Bank of England Forgers.

HAVANA, April 14.—Detectives have arrived from London, and fully identify Bidwell as the alleged Bank of England forger.

The Late Gen. Canby.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 15.—It is expected that the body of Gen. Canby will be brought to this city and interred in the lot recently purchased by his wife in Crown Hill Cemetery.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Gen. Canby having been a member of the Methodist Church, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas its book agent at San Francisco, the Preachers' Association will commemorate their lives and deaths by suitable resolutions and services.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., April 15.—In the House, this morning, the following bills were passed: House bill to provide that where two Councilmen have been elected, without first determining which shall serve for the long or the short term, they may decide the matter by casting lots; House bill to authorize Justices of the Peace to act as Police Judges during the sickness of said Judges. After considerable discussion, the general appropriation bill was defeated—yeas, 50; nays, 28.

In the Senate, the bill to abolish second trials, but leaving new trials to be granted by courts, as at present, was defeated.

COLUMBUS, O., April 15.—In the Senate this afternoon, the following bills passed: House bill to provide that Trustees of colleges and other institutions of learning, whose terms expire during a meeting of the Board, shall hold office during such meeting, and until their successors are chosen. Senate bill to provide for the removal of a case from the Court of one Justice of the Peace to another, where the former Justice is law-partner of an attorney engaged in the case. House bill to amend the Riot act so as to extend the maximum of imprisonment thirty days, and the maximum of fine $500. House bill to provide that suits against administrators, executors, and guardians may be brought in the county where letters of administration or guardianship were granted, or the county where the administrator, executor, or guardian reside. House bill to authorize the taking of the deposition of a person imprisoned in Ohio. House bill to authorize adjacent townships having no incorporated village therein to unite in establishing a cemetery. Senate bill to require the Secretary of State to furnish tally-sheets and poll-books for all elections. Senate bill providing heavy fine and imprisonment for throwing missiles at trains of cars or locomotives on railroads.

In the House, the vote by which the General Appropriation bill was defeated this morning, was reconsidered, and the bill was put on its passage only to be defeated again, receiving 49 affirmative votes, one less than on this morning.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., April 15.—The bill drawn by Dr. Garrigues, the State Salt Inspector, regulating the sale of medicines and poisons, and requiring pharmaceutists to be registered was lost. The Senate bill repealing the law allowing Catholic Bishops to hold Church property in trust passed in the Senate. Two bills passed in the interest of the State Public School at Coldwater. A joint resolution urging the construction of the Niagara Falls Ship Canal passed. Judge Howell's general bill for the incorporation of villages was amended and passed by the House, seven members opposing. A bill passed the House strengthening, extending, and confirming the law setting apart for the support of deserted wives a part of the property of husbands refusing or neglecting to provide for them. A large number of bills were disposed of, many being local or of comparatively slight importance. The House was discussing bills in Committee of the Whole in the evening.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.—The bill extending for one year the time for the discovery of a desirable motor power for propelling boats on the canals, passed the Senate to-day. Bill permitting members of the Legislature to ride free over all the railroads of the State during their term of office, was reported back adversely from the Senate Committee. The report was disagreed to, and the bill was committed to a Committee of the Whole.

ALBANY, April 15.—In the Assembly, this evening, the bill providing for a ship canal from Troy to Lake Champlain was ordered to a third reading.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 15.—Both Houses have passed a bill abolishing the position of County and Probate Judge and Associate Justices of the County Court.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Examination of His Mental Condition—What He Says He Is.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The investigation as to the mental condition of George Francis Train was to-day resumed before Judge Daly and a special jury. District Attorney Phelps opened the proceedings by stating the object for which the jury had been impaneled, namely, to discover whether Train was or was not insane, the result of which inquiry would determine whether he could be tried under indictment for publishing an obscene paper.

Dr. Thaddeus M. B. Cross was examined, and testified that, at the request of the District Attorney, he and Dr. Hammond had made an examination of Train, and from the conversation, manner, and appearance of the subject of investigation, he formed the opinion that Train was of unsound mind. The witness visited Train twice, and conversed with him on politics, religion, Grant, Greeley, and his property in Omaha. Train said he was the pagan dictator of this country, and the nation couldn't get along without his leadership. Greeley had been poisoned. Within sixty days from March 13, every brick in the Tombs would be leveled, and the streets would run with blood. He (Train) knew this, and he was the only person to stop it. Dr. Durant had $40,000 of his, and paid him 18 per cent interest. Wall street and the banks were rotten, and would have to go up.

Gen. Chatfield, Train's counsel, cross-examined Dr. Cross very severely, asking him if he thought Galileo, Bacon, Newton, and Socrates were insane because they formed theories of their own in direct opposition to the general belief of their era. At the conclusion of the testimony of this witness, the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.

Fall of a Chimney—One Little Girl Killed, and Three Others Fatally Injured.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., April 15.—Last night the residence of Sylvester Townsend, in Mattewan, was burned. This morning, while a number of children were playing about the ruins, the chimney, which had been left standing after the fire, toppled over and buried five little girls. Alice Underhill was killed, and Kate McKinnin, Elizabeth Simm, and Mary Coleman seriously injured, and will probably die. Kate Coleman was badly bruised, but will recover.

Railroad News.

CLEVELAND, April 15.—The hearing of the application of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway for an injunction restraining the proposed lease of said road and its dependencies to the Atlantic & Great Western Railway was finished before Judge Emmons, in the United States Circuit Court, this morning. Affidavits were presented by the defendants, in reply to the allegations of the plaintiffs, after which Judge Emmons gave his decision, granting an injunction as to the leasing of the road, but denying it as to the increase of capital. An injunction against both was granted in the Cuyahoga Court of Common Pleas on Monday. In consequence of these injunctions and acts of the Ohio Legislature, it is announced that there will be no meeting of the stockholders of the C., C., C. & I. R. R. on the 16th inst., as proposed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, April 15.—LaCrosse, Wis., carried by 1,665 majority the proposition submitted to the people, whether the city shall give $150,000 to assist in building the new railroad bridge over the Mississippi at that point. The vote stood 1,990 for, to 325 against.

Lorenzo Blackstone and John S. Kennedy, of New York, were yesterday elected Directors of the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad, for two years, receiving 9,678 votes, the whole number cast.

—A fond father recently wrote: "It generally takes twenty years of training to eradicate the word 'nice' from a woman's vocabulary. The Falls of Niagara, the Psalms of David, and the progress of the human race were all 'nice' to my eldest till she got married."

—Philadelphia's public beggars form a small army of 2,000 persons, and a writer in the *Press* says of them: "Allowing the low average of 20 cents to each, we have a total of $400 a day, or the enormous aggregate of $146,000 annually thrown away as a vast premium upon vice and laziness, or 70 per cent more than is required to support the four largest institutions of charity in our city." And further: "One of our most noted beggars, whose income from fraud is oftentimes $20 a day, lives in St. Mary's street, loans money at usury, keeps several women, and gets drunk nightly. Another, a deformed young woman, owns a row of houses, and is a large dealer in real estate."

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Debate on the Compromise Railroad Bill in the House.

Resolution Adopted Condemning the Indian Peace Policy.

The Lake Front, Grain Inspection, and City Tax Bills Approved.

Memorial to Congress on the Subject of Lake Navigation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, April 15.—House bill No. 574, being the Railroad bill reported by the Special Committee on Railroads, was taken up as the special order at 10 o'clock this morning, when Mr. Oberley took the floor and began reading a long lucubration on railroads, and extortions, and unjust discriminations. A rather prosy subject was enlivened by classical allusions, intended to illustrate how railroads were gobbling up the people and everybody else. The "monster of Frankenstein" and "Hamlet" figured in that railroad oration. Common carriers, he had no doubt, were subject in spite of charters to the common law, and rules should be provided by which reasonable maximum rates might be established, as it was necessary to fix such rates before extortion could be proved. The railroads should be compelled to furnish figures, and prove their rates were reasonable. The bill was based on the common law, which was to be enforced by statutory penalties. He believed it was in the power of the General Assembly to fix reasonable maximum rates, and make such rates prima facie evidence of reasonableness. The gentleman argued ingeniously that the bill should please everybody, as there was a bit of everybody's bill in it, and what more could they desire? It was a "Joseph's coat," that would shield the people from the extortions and tyranny of railroads. The bill was taken up by sections and amended. The amendments will be found in the regular report.

The debate on the bill was continued in the afternoon, the most animated part of the discussion being on the clause in the third section prohibiting special rates. Mr. Carpenter offered an amendment that the section should not be construed to prohibit special rates for large quantities of freight.

Mr. Moffit was opposed to giving special privileges to persons who could afford to employ large numbers of cars, while the poor man was charged a higher proportionate rate for one car. Mr. Cassedy was of the same mind.

Mr. Carpenter contended that manufacturers and wholesale dealers should have special rates, or there would not be a manufactory in Illinois in three months. It would cost him $100,000 in that time.

Mr. Massie believed special rates were a benefit to the farming community.

Mr. Bishop, of McHenry, believed a bill prohibiting special rates would discriminate against mechanics and laboring men, and in the end against the farmers. The farmers were crazy, but that was no reason the House should go crazy.

Mr. Harvey believed the men who favored special rates wished to destroy the bill. Special rates gave manufactories a monopoly by preventing others who had not the same advantages from starting factories and competing with them.

Mr. Warren inquired if the object of the Legislature was to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. Were they determined to give the rich monopolists, who shipped thousands of tons, low rates, for which the poorer shipper and the producer would have to make compensations.

Mr. Hawes said the manufacturers were howling now instead of the farmers. As soon as it was proposed to put manufacturers on the same footing as the farmers, they began to howl terribly, the only difference being that the poor farmers were used to it. Manufacturers had lobbies in Congress to secure high tariffs, and had power enough to secure special rates on railroads. No wonder they were prosperous and rich. They did not calculate to manufacture anything on which they could not make 100 per cent. The manufacturers had no desire to benefit the farmers. They would not sell to him direct, but to a middleman, who made 33 per cent on the sale. The farmers would like to know what special privileges manufacturers were entitled to. When the Farmers' Convention was in town, plug-hat farmers, middlemen, and agents of manufacturers, tried to break it up in a row, because they were afraid of the movement. Dead-heads and imposters worked their way into the Convention, but the day was coming when manufacturers and all monopolists would understand that the farmers were in earnest. They would find it out at the polls.

Mr. Streeter could not see why a man hiring ten cars should get them cheaper in proportion than a man hiring one. That was the meanest kind of unjust discrimination. Why should the big fish eat up the little ones. Manufacturers on that floor were monopolists working for their own interests.

Mr. Carpenter disowned any intention of attacking the farmers, but he should uphold the manufacturers of Illinois, who were trying to hold their own, and were yet in their infancy. Towns were offering bonuses to get manufacturers to settle in their midst and employ their labor, while the Legislature was inclined to discriminate between them. There were 24,247 persons depending on the manufacturers of the State, and the manufacturers were poor, struggling men. Did they desire to crush them?

The previous question being ordered, the Carpenter amendment was lost—44 to 67.

Special rates were prohibited except in cases of commutation tickets and excursion parties, which, by a previous amendment, were allowed. The House adjourned pending the consideration of the third section.

The fight to-day was between the farmers and the manufacturers, the lawyers being amused spectators. The consideration of the bill will be resumed in the morning, when an attempt will be made to strike out the third section. The bill will scarcely pass if the section is retained, as all the Chicago members and members from manufacturing towns believe it would be ruinous to their interests. It is exceedingly doubtful if it will pass with the emergency clause. The Senate is determined to accept anything the House sends it, so as to leave the responsibility with the House, which refused to pass its bill.

The debate to-day shows that the more the subject is ventilated the more vast it appears, and that the Legislature is unable to grapple with it. The bill needs amending, but the amending needs an expert to do it well. There are no experts in either House or Senate.

THE RIVER IMPROVEMENT BILL

was unanimously ordered to a third reading in the Senate, and will be put on its passage to-morrow. The prospect of its success cheers its friends.

BILLS APPROVED.

The Governor devoted the day to examining Bill 300, which he signed in the afternoon. He also signed the Justice of the Peace and Constable act, and the act permitting cities to construct and maintain water-works.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

The two Houses opened this morning with quorums. It is to be hoped the members have returned sufficiently recovered from the fatigues of last week to stick to business until they have passed the Railroad and Appropriation bills, and are ready to adjourn to meet no more. When these bills are enacted into laws, the mission of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly will have been performed, its usefulness will have ended, and a continuation of the session in the shape of an adjourned meeting will be a deliberate fraud upon the Treasury, and every man who votes to meet again next year will vote to commit petty larceny to the amount of $5 a day. It may be true, and undoubtedly is, that many, perhaps a majority of the members, cannot earn $5 a day at home, but that is not the fault of the State, and is no excuse for an adjourned session. According to an estimate made in the Auditor's office, the per diem of members and officers of the General Assembly amounts on an average to $1,372.50, exclusive of printing, committee expenses, and incidentals, which swell the sum to $1,500 a day. An adjourned session will last at least ninety days, for if members come back at all they will stay as long as the frost stays in the ground. That would be $135,000. There is nothing to justify such an outlay. There is no earthly use for it. The revision of the statutes might be continued, it is true, but that is in no hurry, and the Judiciary Committee think it can be continued by the next Legislature, if at all. There is no necessity for an adjourned session, and members who perpetrate such an outrage on their constituents should be marked forever.

OBSCENE LITERATURE.

The law in New York for the suppression of obscene literature has driven its publishers from that State, and it being understood that the headquarters of this demoralizing traffic is to be transferred to Chicago. Mr. Ferrier has introduced a copy of the New York law in the House. It should be passed.

THE ROAD LAW.

The House ordered the printing of 12,000 copies of the Road law, relating to counties under township organization, and 5,000 copies of the law relating to counties not under township organization. The copies will be distributed by members among their constituents.

REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

The House Judiciary Committee, to whom were referred queries as to the progress made in the revision of the statutes and as to the propriety of continuing the revision, reported that the original plan of revision had been departed from, and the departure had been sanctioned by the last General Assembly, which had passed chapters submitted to it and made appropriations to pay the expense of the Commission. It being uncertain that the last Legislature had desired revision to proceed, two of the revisers, Messrs. Nelson and Schaffer had resigned and Mr. Hurd was on the verge of doing likewise. It was recommended that the revision be continued, Mr. Hurd to turn over the papers to a joint Committee of the Senate and House, which should employ a legal clerk and proceed with the work. The chapters thus prepared could be submitted to an adjourned session, or to the next General Assembly in case no adjourned session was held. The report was concurred in and ordered printed. Accompanying the report was a statement by Mr. Hurd showing the present status of the different chapters, Mr. Nelson had drawn $2,000 from the Treasury, Mr. Hurd and Mr. Schaffer $4,500 each, and the expenses of the Commission amounted to about $800, making the total cost of the work so far about $12,000.

WEST SIDE PARK.

The West Side Park bill was read a first time in the House, and referred to the Committee on Municipal Affairs, whence it will be reported unamended. It contains a little clause which will enable Lincoln Park to construct all the boulevards desired by the Commissioners.

RIGHTEOUS INDIGNATION.

The Senate passed the following, introduced by Mr. Ferrel, and sent it to the House:

WHEREAS, The frequent and lawless Indian depredations on our frontiers, which culminated in the treacherous assassination of Gen. E. R. S. Canby, and his associates, by the notorious Capt. Jack, Chief of the Modocs, admonishes us that the future use of soft words and gentle means are useless, therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the General Government should at once resort to forcible measures in the prosecution of refractory tribes of Indians, and that we have no sympathy with or respect for any course which does not look to the severest penalty for the outrageous assassination of the illustrious officer and his associates, the sickening details of which have not yet ceased to vibrate over the telegraph wires of the country.

THE CITY TAX BILL.

Some gentlemen in Chicago have been misled by a rumor that the Governor had determined to veto House bill 300. There is no foundation for the rumor or the consequent uneasiness. The bill has not yet reached his Excellency, and there is hardly any doubt that it will meet his approval.

THE LAKE FRONT.

The Governor has signed the Lake Front repealing bill, which will go into effect July 1.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The Williamson Warehouse Amendment bill has also received the Executive signature, which will be good news for the Board of Trade and for the new Inspector, Mr. Harper, who worked hard to get it through. It relieves him of the entire responsibility for inspection by allowing an appeal from his decision in case of dispute.

TRANSPORTATION.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported favorably on a memorial adopted by the Wisconsin Legislature with reference to the lake trade. The memorial as adopted reads as follows:

This memorial of the Legislature of the State of Illinois respectfully represents that in the opinion of this Legislature, the acts of Congress, now in force, regulating the navigation and commerce upon the Great Western Lakes are unnecessarily embarrassing and restricting such navigation and commerce, and that therefore, they should be revised with a view of removing all restrictions now imposed on our Lake navigation and commerce which are not essential for the protection of the revenue.

This Legislature is aware that the proximity of the foreign territory, the comparatively unprotected condition of our frontiers, and particularly the present high tariff, makes it a matter of necessity, that laws shall be made to protect the revenue, and that for such purposes commerce and navigation on our waters bordering on foreign territory be to some extent restricted; but this Legislature, at the same time, is of the opinion that the sole object of these laws ought to be to protect the revenue and restrict the commerce and navigation only so far as it is absolutely necessary and essential for such protection of the revenue.

This Legislature begs to call attention to the provisions of Sec. 18 of the act of Congress entitled "An act for the enrollment and licensing of ships or vessels and for other purposes," approved Feb. 18, 1793, by virtue of which ships and vessels, duly enrolled and licensed, can carry on the coasting trade between a district in one State and a district in the same or an adjoining State on the sea coast, without being required to report at any custom-house and to deliver a manifest of their cargoes, and to obtain a clearance previous to departure, or on arrival within such district, to make a report thereof, and obtain a permit to unload; and the Legislature suggest that these or similar privileges be extended to all ships or vessels enrolled and licensed to carry on the coasting trade on the Northern, Northwestern, and Northeastern frontiers of the United States, and trading between a port or place in one State and a port or place in the same or an adjoining State, and not touching or landing at any foreign port or place, and that, to this effect, all acts or part of acts conflicting with these privileges be repealed. And this Legislature, your memorialists, will ever pray.

CONTEMPLATED IMPROVEMENTS.

The Governor has been invited by the Governor of Georgia to attend a convention of Governors at Atlanta, in May, to consider the feasibility of digging a canal to connect the Mississippi with the Atlantic at Savannah or thereabouts. The Governor does not know yet if he can attend. He has another invitation from the Governor of Iowa to attend a convention, to be held at some point not yet determined, to consider the improvement of the Wisconsin River, and of constructing a canal around Niagara Falls, and asking his views thereon. The Governor is of opinion that such a convention should consider the whole subject of transportation.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The Penitentiary management will certainly be changed. There is excellent authority for the statement. It is expected that the Commissioners and Warden will resign. There is a regiment of candidates. Who the new Commissioners will be it is impossible to say. Maj. Pinkham, of Dixon, is most prominently spoken of in connection with the Wardenship.

TRANSFER OF RAILROAD DONATIONS.

The Senate discussed the Casey bill, to permit the transfer of municipal subscriptions from railroads never built to others that might be built. This would violate the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution, so the bill was wisely postponed.

TILLSON CLAIM.

The Senate recommitted the Tillson claim bill, with the intention of reducing the account and trying it again.

THE CHAMPAIGN UNIVERSITY APPROPRIATION BILL

was amended in the Senate, and $16,000 to pay sub-contractors for the failure of the contracts, an impudent claim, was very properly stricken out.

MORTGAGE BILL.

The Senate discussed the revised mortgage bill this afternoon, and, as it did not allow the same right of redemption under trust deeds as under mortgages, it failed, and was recommitted.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15, 1873.

The Senate met at 9:30 o'clock a. m., President Early presiding.

THE MODOC MURDERS.

Senator FERREL introduced a joint resolution censuring the Indian peace policy pursued by the Administration, and requesting the Government to take speedy measures to mete out adequate punishment to the Modocs. Adopted, unanimously.

ROAD LAWS.

Senator NICHOLSON offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to have printed 10,000 copies of the Road laws, recently passed, and to distribute the same to the several counties pro rata. Adopted.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Senate bill 198, revising the law in relation to township organization, was taken up, amended, and ordered to a third reading.

GAMES OF CHANCE.

Mr. DOW introduced a bill prohibiting the advertising of lotteries and games of chance, and the same was read a first time.

RAILROAD AID.

The special order, consideration of Senate bill 331, authorizing cities, counties, and townships to transfer donations made to railroad corporations was taken up, Senators CASEY, YOUNGBLOOD, and ARCHER advocating its passage, and Senator SANFORD opposing it. Further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

The special order for 11 o'clock, consideration of bills by sections, was taken up, and the following bills were so considered:

Senate bill 406, regulating and making appropriation for the Illinois Industrial University.

A message from the Governor was received, announcing his approval of the bill repealing the Lake-Front act, also of Williamson's bill, amending the act in regard to public warehouses.

THE TILLSON CLAIM.

Senator BURNS called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the Tillson claim bill was lost. Carried, and the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations.

Adjournment until 2:30 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT BILL.

Senator CUMMINGS called up House bill 174, authorizing the construction of a lock and dam at Copperas Creek, and it was ordered to a third reading.

JURY BILL.

Mr. SANFORD called up Senate bill 25, in relation to juries, and consideration of the same was postponed.

MORTGAGES.

Senate bill 315, revising the law in relation to mortgages of real and personal property came up. After debate at length, Mr. MURPHY offered an amendment providing for redemption in case of sales under trust deeds. Adopted—yeas 18; nays 17.

Mr. DOW moved to strike out the enacting clause—ayes, 19; nays, 19, the President voting negatively.

The motion was lost, and the bill recommitted.

A motion to reconsider was filed.

THE TILLSON CLAIM AGAIN.

The Appropriation Committee reported back the Tillson war claim bill, recommending a reduction of the claim from $16,185.10 to $10,000. Concurred in, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

COMMITTEE EXPENSES.

By consent, Mr. WILCOX introduced a bill allowing mileage to members of standing and special committees and their clerks to reimburse them for traveling incurred in official business. Read first time.

Mr. FERREL introduced a resolution providing for adjournment upon April 25th next. Laid over to Dec. 3, 1873.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

ROAD LAW.

Mr. MULVANE offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of State to have 12,000 copies of the Road law, relating to counties under township organization, printed for distribution. Amended, to include the law for other counties, and adopted.

THE REVISION.

The Judiciary Committee reported back the resolution asking whether it is necessary to continue the Commission of Revision, recommending that the act organizing the Commission be repealed. The Committee also submitted a statement from Mr. Hurd, showing the condition of the work. The report and the statement of Mr. Hurd were ordered printed. The Committee also submitted a bill to repeal the act.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported back a memorial asking the General Government to remove all restrictions upon the navigation of the great lakes, recommending its adoption. The memorial was adopted.

THE COMPROMISE RAILROAD BILL.

The special order, consideration of House bill 574, the Compromise Railroad bill, then came up.

Mr. HART, Chairman of the Select Committee, submitted an amendment from the Committee, changing the provisions of Sec. 7, and making it the duty of the Railroad Commissioners to personally investigate alleged violations of the law, visiting railroad stations for that purpose.

Mr. OBERLEY made a lengthy speech in support of the bill.

The amendment proposed by the Select Committee was adopted—yeas, 57; nays, 27.

Mr. COLLINS offered an amendment, allowing discrimination in the carrying of passengers in certain cases to conventions or on other public occasions.

Mr. TRUITT offered a substitute, allowing commutation tickets to be sold, or special rates to be allowed, for excursion parties. Adopted.

Mr. ARMSTRONG (Brandy) offered an amendment to Sec. 1, to prevent extortion by express companies, and prohibit the leasing of tracks to through transportation companies. Lost.

Mr. DUNHAM offered an amendment striking out the word "rate," and substituting the word "amount" in the third line of the third section. The provision in the same section regulating the use and transportation of cars was amended in the same manner.

Mr. MOORE (Adams) offered an amendment adding the words "per mile" after the word "amount."

Recess till half past 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

RAILROAD BILL.

The House resumed consideration of the Railroad bill.

Mr. DUNHAM moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the word "rate" had been stricken out, and the word "amount" inserted. [Note—The word "rate" in the bill was interpreted as limiting the railroads to a uniform rate per mile without regard to distance. The word "amount" was substituted because it was construed as simply prohibiting railroad companies from charging for a given distance a sum in excess of the amount charged for the same kind and quantity of freight for a greater distance.]

The motion to reconsider was lost.

Mr. Moore's amendment inserting the words "per mile" was lost.

Mr. MASSIE offered an amendment striking out the clause prohibiting special rates to individuals for use or transportation of cars. Lost.

Mr. CARPENTER offered an amendment providing that said section shall not be construed as prohibiting railroad companies from carrying large amounts of freight at special rates.

A lengthy discussion took place upon the amendment, representatives of the manufacturing interests contending that a law forbidding special rates for the transportation of freight in large quantities would be ruinous to their business.

Mr. HART moved the previous question. Carried. The amendment was lost—yeas, 44; nays, 67, as follows:

YEAS.

Alexander (Crawford),	Grant,	Moore (Adams),
Armstrong (Grundy),	Gridley,	Moose,
Armstrong (La Salle),	Hay,	Morrison,
Ballow,	Hite (St. Clair),	Neville,
Bishop (McHenry)	Hopkins,	Peltzer,
Bradwell,	Jaquess,	Pinnell,
Bryant,	Jackson,	Ray,
Bullard,	Jones,	Rountree,
Casey,	Kann,	Sherman,
Carpenter,	Lietze,	Starr,
Condon,	Lomax,	Sylvester,
Davis,	Loomis,	Tillson,
Golden,	Mann,	Webster,
	Massie,	Westfall,
	Meacham,	Wicker—44.
	Middlecoff,	

NAYS.

Alexander (Montgomery),	Henry,	Rice,
Bocock,	Hite (Madison),	Savage,
Branson,	Hoiles,	Scott,
Cassedy,	Hollenback,	Senne,
Collins,	Inscore,	Shaw,
Connolly,	Jessup,	Sheridan,
Crawford,	Johnston,	Shumway,
Darnell,	Lane (Hancock),	Soule,
Dement,	McDonald,	Stewart (Winnebago),
Dewey,	McGee,	Stewart (McLean),
Dolan,	McPherran,	Streeter,
Dolton,	Moore (Marshall),	Stroud,
Dunham,	Moffitt,	Swan,
Flanders,	Mulvane,	Taggart,
Forth,	Oakwood,	Thomas,
Freeland,	Oberly,	Thornton,
Gordon,	Orendorff,	Truitt,
Graham,	Penfield,	Warner,
Granger,	Plowman,	Webber,
Hart,	Pollock,	Wood,
Harvey,	Race,	Mr. Speaker—67.
Hawes,	Ramey,	
	Rankin,	

Adjourned.

WATER TRANSPORTATION.

Proposed Convention on the Fox River Improvement, Huron and Ontario Canal, and Exorbitant Freight Charges.

ST. PAUL, April 15.—Gov. Carpenter, of Iowa, has addressed a letter to Gov. Austin, under date of April 8, containing references to a meeting held at Des Moines some three months ago, with a view of calling a convention of delegates from the several Northwestern States and Territories to devise means for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers and the Huron and Ontario Canal, and to make such arrangements as will tend to promote the early consummation of these enterprises. Gov. Austin's views are requested upon the following points: 1. As to the practicability of holding such a Convention as has been proposed. 2. If, in his judgment, such a Convention could promote the efforts of those seeking to remedy the evils connected with present facilities for transportation. 3. What place is preferable for holding the Convention? and 4. Is it advisable to enlarge the scope of the call so as to comprehend a more extended consideration of the important questions involved?

Gov. Carpenter, among other reason, suggested in favor of the Convention, says the enormous over production of the Mississippi Valley now seeking an eastern outlet, but absolutely withheld from market and consumption of populations clamoring for bread, owing to a lack of facilities for transportation, and the exorbitant charges of railways now in existence, cannot be regarded as a financial stringency arising from wild speculation, or any of the ordinary causes of business stagnation.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 15.

Our leading jobbers report continued improvement in the demand for staple and fancy dry goods, the distribution during the past week unquestionably being the largest of the season so far. Large numbers of buyers from points near and remote are now in attendance, and although there still appears to be a disposition to confine purchases to meeting immediate wants, the demand is much more general in its character, and many lines of goods that heretofore have moved sluggishly are now having a liberal sale. So far as the standard brands of cotton textiles are concerned, there has been no perceptible softening of prices, but certain unpopular makes, and light weights, have eased off in buyers' favor,—in some instances to the extent of ⅛@1c per yard. The carpet trade seems to be in a prosperous condition, the demand being active and collections easy, while the stocks are in excellent shape, both as regards size and general assortment. Prices remain steady and unchanged.

The New York *Mercantile Journal* says of the woolen goods market:

The woolen goods market is still rather quiet and depressed for most descriptions, although there is a better feeling in regard to good styles of light-weight fancy cassimeres and coatings. The demand for these has slightly improved, and they are being held with a little more firmness by agents as well as jobbers. Medium diagonal coatings are selling moderately well, where the styles are good. There is rather a quiet movement for all the heavy-weight cloths and cassimeres. The recent decline in wool has caused some hesitancy on the part of clothing manufacturers in placing orders, but they are canvassing the market closely for any job lots that can be had cheap. The jobbers complain that business is not as brisk as it should be, but they are doing a fair trade with the general retail dealers in assorted piece lots.

QUOTATIONS.

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	14 c	Great Falls E, 4-4	13¾c
Atlantic H, 4-4	13¾	Cabot A, 4-4	13
Atlantic D, 4-4	12½	Cabot W, 4-4	12½
Atlantic P, 4-4	11½	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	12
Indian Head, 4-4	14	Agawam F, 4-4	10
Indian Head, 3-4	12½	Shawmut, L L	11¼
Stark A, 4-4	14	Swift River	9½
Nashville, 36 in	12	Hosier, 4-4	10
Nashville, 30 in	12	Utica C	9

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	15 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	15 c
Nashua R, 36-in	14½	Continental C	14½
Nashua O, 33-in	13½	Lawrence D	14½
Pepperell E, 40-in	14½	Newmarket A	12½
Pepperell R, 36-in	13½	Massachusetts B B	12½
Pepperell O, 33-in	13½	Massachusetts E	11½
Pepperell N, 30-in	11½	Portsmouth P	9

PRINTS.

Merrimac W. Pink	13½c	Garner Fancy	11½c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11½	Amoskeag Fancy	10
Cocheco Fancy	12	Mourning	11 to 11½
Dunnell Fancy	11½	Shirting	10½ to 11½
Richmond Fancy	11½	Mallory Pink	12½
American Fancy	11½	Mallory Purple	11½
Sprague Fancy	11½	Manchester	11½
Gloucester	11½	Wamsutta Fancy	8

GINGHAMS.

Renfrew	15 c	Amoskeag	13 c
Lancaster	15	Glasgow	13
Bates	15	Hartford	12½

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag satteens	16½c	Rockport	13½c
Pequot satteens	15½	Columbian	12½
Laconia	13½	Indian Orchard	12½

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	10 c	Slater's Paper	10 c
Washington	8½	Manville Paper	10

High colors, 1 cent extra.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	22½c	Androscoggin, L	16½c
Lyman, do	22	Blackstone, AA	15
New York Mills	20	Cabot	15
Wamsutta	20	Dwight Star	15½
Pride of the West	20	Western Product	13½
Langdon, GB	19	Harris	14½
Fruit of the Loom	17½	Gold Medal	13
Lonsdale	17	Social, L	13½
Hill	16	Green, G	11½
Auburn, A	16		

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4	35 c	Methuen, AA	24 c
Minnehaha, 7-8	30	Willow Brook, No. 1	24
Amoskeag, ACA	30	Portland, AAA	25
Amoskeag, A	24	York, 32-inch	25
Amoskeag, B	21	York, 30-inch	20
Amoskeag, C	19	Pacific	18
Amoskeag, D	17	Swift River	15

DENIMS.

York Blue	26 c	Warren, AXA	23 c
Amoskeag	26	Warren, BB	21
Columbian	24	Warren, CC	18
Otis, AXA	23	Haymaker	14
Otis, BB	21	Boston	12½
Otis, CC	18		

STRIPES.

Minnehaha, 6-3	23½c	Whittenton, A	17½c
Amoskeag, 6-3	19	Whittenton, C	13½
Amoskeag, 3-3	18	American, 6-3	13
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-3	13

CARPET WARP.

Standard white	37½c	Continental	32½c
Rockford, GGG	35	Bee Hive, colored	37½
Reaper City	34		

CARPETINGS.

Tapestry Brussels.

Bright's	$1.25	Higgins	$1.30
Crossley's	1.45	Roxbury	1.32½

Three-Ply.

Hartford, extra	$1.52½	Lowell	$1.40
Hartford, Imp'l	1.45	Smiths & Sanfords	1.45

Ingrains.

Smith's tapestry	$1.30	Lowell extra	$1.20
Hartford extra	1.20	Lowell superfine	1.05
Hartford med	1.05	Common wool	65@75c
Belgrade	35	Union	50@60c

Hemp.

Common plain	22½@27c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	34c

Matting.

English cocoa, best	85c	China matting 4-4	30c
American common	55c	China matting 5-4	35c
American best	75c	China matting 6-4	40c
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	35c	Red and wh. ch'k 6-4	45c
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	40c		

TERMS.

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 1 per cent off 10 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent off 60, 5 per cent off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Money is still tight, with all loans of the day on call at ⅛@¼ per day, mostly 3-16@¼. The receipts of currency by express were about $1,000,000.

The New York Central Company has commenced to disburse the semi-annual dividend, amounting to $3,600,000.

One of the leading banks called in a large amount of loans for to-morrow, an operation supposed to be connected with the city finances.

A petition in favor of the repeal of the Usury law, signed by leading bankers, goes to the Governor to-night, and it is reported he will urge the Legislature to repeal the law, so far as pledges of personal property are concerned, leaving the limit on real estate at 7 per cent.

The outstanding legal-tenders show a gain of $150,000.

Sterling opened firmer, leading bankers advancing their rates to 107⅞ for sixty days, and 108¾ for sight, but this checked the demand, and the market closed dull and weak. The actual business was at 107¾@107⅞ and 108⅝@108¾, respectively.

Gold declined from 118¼ to 117¼, on large sales by prominent bulls, amounting, it is said, to $4,000,000, closing at 117⅜@117½. Loans 4 per cent to 1-32 for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings, $75,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $121,000. Customs receipts, $415,000.

Governments heavy and lower.

State bonds dull.

Stocks opened strong at an advance on last night's closing rates, but by noon a general weakness was developed, and under considerable pressure to sell, apparently from the "bulls," tired of paying extravagant rates for money, as well as a steady hammering by the "bears," prices were forced down ⅛@4 per cent throughout the list, and closed at about the lowest prices. The market was very active during the latter portion of the day, and appearances indicate an increased business in the immediate future.

Sterling, 107⅞.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119¼	Coupons, '67	118⅛
5-20s of '62	117½	Coupons, '68	118¼
Coupons, '64	117¼	10-40s	112½
Coupons, '65	118½	Currency 6s	113¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	116½	New 5s	114¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	90	Virginias, old	49
Tennessees, old	79	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	79	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	49		

STOCKS.

Canton	90	St Paul pfd	72
W. U. Tel	83½	Wabash	67¾
Quicksilver	40	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	92½	Fort Wayne	92½
Wells Fargo	80½	Terre Haute	15
American Express	66½	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	74½	Chicago & Alton	108
Pacific Mail	56	Chicago & Alton pfd	113
New York Central	100¼	Ohio & Mississippi	43½
Erie	64½	C., C. & C	83
Erie pfd	74½	C., B. & Q	109
Harlem	121½	Lake Shore	90¼
Harlem pfd	..	Indiana Central	38¼
Michigan Central	104	Illinois Central	117¼
Pittsburgh	88½	Union Pacific stocks	32¼
Northwestern	78	Union Pacific bonds	86½
Northwestern pfd	88½	Central Pacific bonds	102¼
Rock Island	107	Del, Lack. & Western	98½
N. J. Central	98	B., H. & Erie	3¼
St. Paul	56		

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 15.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,207; total for the week, 4,420, with the bulk of the arrivals of medium grade. The market opened low, at ¼c advance on last week's closing prices. About 750 were disposed of. Sales: 435 Illinois steers, averaging 1,064 to 1,384 lbs, at $5.25@6.50; 43 Ohio steers, av 1,374 to 1,412 lbs, at $5.75@6.50; 15 Ohio cows and heifers, av 924 lbs, $4.75; 16 Ohio stockers, av 903 lbs, at $5.00; 91 Indiana steers, av 1,086 to 1,121 lbs, at $5.40@5.50; 45 Kentucky steers, av 1,386 lbs, at $6.12½; 39 Indiana stockers, av 970 to 972 lbs, at $4.00@5.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day, 490; total for the week, 5,200. The market opened with light receipts at ¼c advance on last week's closing prices. Sales: 101 Michigan sheep, 87 lbs, at $7.35; 606 Ohio sheep, 90 to 108 lbs, at $5.37½@6.50; 408 Indiana sheep, 85 lbs, at $6.37½; 68 State sheep, 90 lbs, at $7.50.

HOGS—To-day, 6,960; total for the week, 24,100. Most of the arrivals were through consignments. The market is slow at 10c per cwt advance on last week's closing rates. Prices rule at $5.40@5.70.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 15.—There was a greater activity in the jobbing trade to-day, but the commission agents were quiet. The market for cotton goods continues firm for the best grades, but weak on light-make sheetings. Corset jeans of new shades are in good demand. Ticks and denims are active, scarce, and firm. Cottonades meet with more demand. Prints and ginghams rule fairly active, and Pacific percales are brisk. Shawls are dull. Woolens are quiet, except for light-weight cassimeres. Foreign goods are inactive, but plain balernes, Orleans cloths, and black alpacas are selling freely. White goods are better.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 15—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 2d; white, 11s 5d@11s 8d; club, 11s 9d@12s. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 66s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, April 15—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet. White wheat, 11s 5d@11s 7d. Pork, 67s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, April 15—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 93½; account, 93¼; 5-20s of '65, 94¼; do of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 90¾; Erie, 51¼.

Tallow, 44s 3d.

FRANKFORT, April 15.—Five-twenties of '62, 95¾.

PARIS, April 15.—Rentes, 56f 15c.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.—Cotton quiet; middling, 9⅝d; Orleans, 9⅝@9⅞c; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,000; speculation and export, 1,000.

Breadstuffs quiet: California white wheat, average quality, 11s 5d@11s 7d; club, 11s 9d@12s; red spring, 11s@12s 2d; red winter, 12s 2d. Flour, 27s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d.

Cheese, 69s. Cumberlands, 38s 6d; short ribs, 40s.

Receipts of wheat since last report, 14,000 qrs, of which 9,000 qrs were American; receipts of corn to the same time, 13,000 qrs, of which 10,000 qrs were American.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and firm.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 15.—COTTON—Dull and lower; middling upland, 19⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, with moderate demand. Receipts, 14,000 brls; superfine Western and State at $5.90@6.50; common to good extra, $6.90@7.50; good to choice, $7.65@8.25; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; Ohio extra, $7.20@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull; receipts, 21,000 bu; red Western, $1.80@1.82½; amber Western, $1.90; No. 2 Chicago spring, afloat, $1.60½; No. 2 Milwaukee, in store, $1.62 bid, $1.64@1.65 asked. Rye quiet; Western, 82c. Barley quiet. Malt in limited demand; Western, $1.10@1.32½. Corn steady; receipts, 23,000 bu; new mixed Western, 64@65½c; old do afloat, 65½@66½c; do in store, 63½@64c; yellow, 65@65½c. Oats quiet; receipts, 20,000 bu; new mixed, 50@54c; old do in store, 53c bid, 54c asked.

CLOVER SEED—Quiet at 8½@8¾c.

EGGS—Easier at 18@19c.

HAY—Quiet.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 16½@19c. Sugar weak; Muscovado, 8½@9 1-16c; Centrifugal, 9 3-16c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 75c. Rice quiet at 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10@10½c; refined, 20½@20¾c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 58c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $17.50@17.60. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; hams, 12@13c; shoulders, 7½@8c; middles steady; long clear held at 9¼@9½c; short clear held at 9⅜c. Lard steady; Western steam, 9@9½c; kettle, 9¼@9 5-16c.

BUTTER—In good demand; fair to prime Western, 32@40c.

CHEESE—Steady at 12@16½c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 91½@92c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1, $1.31½; No. 2, $1.22½. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 27c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 37c. Rye dull and drooping; No. 1, 64½c. Barley firm; No. 2, 82c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull. Corn quiet; sales 1,000 bu No. 2 at 53c. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley firm.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer; $7.50@7.65. Wheat firm at $1.65@1.67. Corn firm at 40c. Rye quiet at 80c. Oats steady at 31@38c.

PROVISIONS—Stronger. Mess pork at $16.75 bid; $17.00 asked. Lard firm; steam 8⅛c; kettle 8⅜@8⅝c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 6⅛c; held at 6⅜c buyer April; clear rib, 8⅜@8½c—same option; clear, 8⅝c. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 7@8½c; sales, clear rib, 9c; clear, 9½c, generally held at 9⅝c.

WHISKY—Steady at 86c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm and higher; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.82; No. 2 do, $1.60; amber Michigan, $1.67@1.67½, spot; $1.70@1.70½ seller May; No. 2 red, $1.67½@1.68. Corn quiet; high mixed, 42c spot; 45c seller May; low mixed, 42½c. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 35½c; Michigan, 35½c.

CLOVER SEED—$4.65.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat quiet but firmer; No. 1 held at $1.70; No. 2, $1.63. Corn steady at 46@47c. Oats quiet at 40c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 2, spring $1.18½; do soft Iowa, $1.30; No. 3 red fall, $1.60, offered at $1.59 at the close. Corn steady; No. 2, 34@34½c in elevator; 40@42c for sacked. Oats firmer at 29@30c in elevator; 32@32½c sacked. Rye and barley very little doing.

WHISKY—Dull; small lots at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong and higher at $16.75. Bulk meats active and higher; large demand for future; shoulders and clear rib, at Burlington, Iowa, 6⅜@8⅝c, buyer May; clear rib and clear, at Peoria, 8⅝c, seller June. Bacon active and higher; shoulders, 7¼c seller May and buyer May; clear rib, 10¼c seller August; clear, 10c seller May; 10¼c seller June; 11c seller August. Lard held out of market; 9c freely bid.

HOGS—Steady at $4.70@5.25.

CATTLE—Firm; Texans, $2.00@5.00; fat natives, $4.50@5.87½.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn moderately active at 52@57c. Oats dull at 40@41c.

BRAN—Quiet at 75c.

HAY—Quiet at $23.00@26.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; held at $17.25. Bacon firmer at 7⅛c, 9⅝c, and 10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; fair, 8¾@8⅝c. Coffee quiet at 17@19½c. Others unchanged.

COTTON—More doing; sales, 4,700 bales; good ordinary, 15¼@16c; low middlings, 17½c; middlings, 18¼c; middling Orleans, 18¾c. Receipts, 4,708 bales. Exports—Continent, 6,755 bales; stock, 176,379 bales.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... April 15.

Scow Cousin Mary, South Haven, 58 cds wood.
Schr Fannie & Floy, Saugatuck, 80 m ft lumber 6½ m lath.
Bark A. P. Nichols, Manitowoc, 3½ m pickets.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 65 cds bark.
Schr Fisher, Ludwig's Pier, 30 cds wood, 30 m ft lumber.
Schr Madison, Manitowoc, 60 cds wood.

CLEARED .... April 15.

Scow Cousin Mary, South Haven, light.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, light.
Scow D. G. Wright, Ludington.
Schr Truman Moss, Muskegon, light.
Schr Fannie & Floy, Saugatuck, light.
Schr E. Elmwood, White River, light.
Schr Clipper City, Ludington, light.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Muskegon, light.
Schr Monson, Muskegon, light.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, light.
Schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, light.
Schr Julia B. Merrill, Ludington, light.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, light.
Schr Eliza Day, Ludington, light.
Schr Little Belle, Muskegon, light.
Schr Ithaca, Muskegon, light.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, light.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, light.
Schr Curlew, Muskegon, light.
Schr Blue Belle, Manitowoc, light.
Schr Raleigh, Muskegon, light.
Schr Sardinia, Loding's Pier, light.
Schr Persia, White Lake, light.
Schr Hamlet, Muskegon, light.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, April 15.—No arrival or departure by the river.

The river is slowly falling.

The Montauk, from Lockport, loaded with flour for LaSalle and Peru, passed out of the canal to-day. Nothing passed in.

PEORIA, April 15.—The Illinois river is over fifteen feet above low-water mark, and rising rapidly. Weather cloudy and rainy.

CANAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 15—1 p. m.—ARRIVED—Chicago Belle, Utica, 5,900 bu corn; Dolphin, Ottawa, 5,600 bu corn; Eclipse, Lemont, 80 yds stone; Florence Boyer, Lemont, 65 yds stone; George Judd, Lemont, 65 yds stone; Col. Manning, Lemont, 62 yds stone; Gen. McPherson, Lemont, 65 yds stone; Advance, Lemont, 65 yds stone; Charles W. W. Walker, Lemont, 65 yds stone; Henrietta Walker, Lemont, 67 yds stone, 30 brls lime; H. L. Peasley, Lemont, 70 yds stone; Ellie O'Connell, Lemont, 50 yds stone; Excelsior, Summit, 28 yds stone.

CLEARED—W. A. Steel, Joliet, light; Georgia, Seneca, and Gracie, Griswold, all light.

CANAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 15—8:05 p. m.—ARRIVED—Board of Trade, Marseilles, 5,700 bu corn; North Star, Ottawa, 5,900 bu corn.

CLEARED—Elizabeth, Lockport, 5,000 bu wheat, 5 brls oatmeal; Harriet, Seneca, light; Montana, Seneca, light; Advance, Lemont, light; Eclipse, Lemont, light; Ellie O'Connell, Seg, light; Gen. McPherson, Lemont, light; Florence Boyer, Lemont, light; Henrietta Walker, Lemont, light; George Judd, Lemont, light; H. L. Peasly, Lemont, light; Charles W. Walker, Lemont, light; Col. Manning, Lemont, 500 ft lumber.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Lake freights remain quiet and nominal at 15c for corn and 16c for wheat to Buffalo. Lumber freights are not fully established. The following quotations are furnished: Muskegon, $2.50; Oconto, $4.00; Manistee, $3.00; Ludington, $2.75.

MILWAUKEE, April 14.—The schooner Typo, the only unchartered grain vessel at this port, was taken at 20c for wheat to Kingston, to load here.

ITEMS.

The following dispatches were received from the Straits to-day:

MACKINAC, April 15.—Weather clear. No wind. Thermometer, 50 degrees. Teams are crossing the Straits on the ice.

AU SABLE, April 15.—Wind northeast, light. Weather clear. Lake full of drifting ice.

PORT AUSTIN, April 15.—Wind northeast, light. Clear and pleasant. Plenty of ice on this shore.

The schooner Sandford, with a cargo of lumber, the first sail vessel from Manistee arrived here this morning.

—The steamer Montgomery, of the Chicago and Sarnia Line, is expected to leave this port for Sarnia on Saturday next.

—The first grain charters of the season for lower lake ports took place on the docks this morning. They were the bark Montgomery, with wheat, to Ogdensburg, at 16c; and the schooner H. F. Merry, also with wheat, to Erie, at 6c per bushel.—*Toledo Blade.*

—The flood in New York State has seriously damaged the Chenango Canal. Several breaks have occurred, and the injury to the banks is so great that it is thought the State may not care to go to the expense of repairing them.

—The Welland Canal will be open for navigation on Monday, the 21st.

—The Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune* gives the following concerning barkantine vessels: This class of vessels, which, until quite recently, on the lakes, are fast becoming extinct, that mode of rig being done away with, for the reason that fore-and-aft sails are deemed much better for lake service. Thus being divested, they are classed or generally known as three-and-afters. A few of them retain the top-sail, which, in scudding during heavy weather, is as important a sail as any on board the ship. Some five years since, there were upward of 100 barkantines on the lakes. At the present time, however, the number does not exceed one-fourth of that, probably. Many thus classed more properly belong to those known as three-masted top-sail schooners. Not more than eight or ten full-rigged barks have ever been introduced upon the lakes.

—The ice at the Clay Banks, on Colchester Reef, is piled up forty feet high.

—The schooner Columbian was sold yesterday, at Detroit, by R. Meginnity to E. J. Hackett and Capt. Graham for the sum of $20,000.

—The vessels laid up at Malden are making preparations to leave.

—The route between Cleveland and Port Stanley is said to be open to navigation.

—The lighthouse at Spectacle Reef, a dangerous place which lies to the eastward of the entrance to the Straits of Mackinaw, will probably be completed next fall. In thick weather the present season a steam whistle will be sounded for three seconds at intervals of 12 seconds.

—Capt. Sinclair, of the tug Prindiville, reports fifteen feet of water on the St. Clair Flats, when he passed over on the 11th, which is the best stage known for some years.—*Cleveland Herald.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Lethargic Influences of the Season.

Languor, lassitude, an indisposition to engage in any actual employment, mental dullness and melancholy, are evils which materially detract from human enjoyment, and they are experienced in a greater or less degree, according to the temperament and constitutional tendencies of the individual, by a large proportion of the community in Spring. To rouse the physical and mental powers from this sluggish condition a tonic and corrective is imperatively required, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the only medicinal preparation in existence that is thoroughly adapted to the work. The first dose produces a genial glow throughout the system, which is an earnest of permanent relief. As time wears on and the tonic and regulating properties of this pure and agreeable vegetable remedy takes full effect, every trace of debility, nervousness, and hypochondria vanishes, and mind and body become alike alert and vigorous.

DRESS GOODS.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

BEYOND DOUBT

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

No. 329 West Madison-st.,

Are selling Dress Goods and Silks cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere.

Japanese Silks about half price.
Black Ground White Stripe Silks, all silk, at 75 and 90 cts.
Colored Stripe Silks at $1.00, very cheap.
Elegant quality Grey Stripe Silks, $1.20, really worth $1.75.
Black, all silk, Gros-grains at $1.00, good sightly goods.
Better and richer qualities Black Lyons Gros-grains at $1.10, $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75, very cheap goods.
Richest and finest makes of "Guinets," "Ponsons," and "Bonnet's" Black Gros-grains, from 75 cts. to $1.50 per yard below the market price.
Rich quality Silk and Wool Epinglines, choice shades, 75 cts., well worth $1.25.
Finest quality Cashmeres, new shades, 90 cts., price elsewhere $1.25.
Choice new shades in best Roubaix Poplins, 35 cts., worth 45 cts.
Handsome shades in all-wool Cretones, at 40 and 50 cts., regular value 65 and 80 cts.
Plain, Figured, and Striped Mohairs and Poplin Alpacas at 37 1-2 cts., cheap.
We defy competition in Black Alpacas, Mohairs, and Brilliantines.
Bargains on the Cheap Dress Goods tables at 18, 20, and 25 cts.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY!

Wholesale Opening,

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

APRIL 18 AND 19.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED.

Our SPECIAL RETAIL OPENING will be during the coming week, and will be duly announced.

D. WEBSTER & CO.,

Successors to WEBSTER BROS.,

270 & 272 Wabash-av.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

INVITATION

TO THE

Shoemakers of Chicago

HENRY H. HEIMERDINGER,

Dealer in Leather, Findings, and Fitted Uppers, having removed into his new and spacious place, 62 Lake-st., corner of State, hereby invites his friends, and the Shoemakers of Chicago, to attend his opening this, Tuesday, April 15, 1873. Lunch from 11 to 1 p. m.

ADVERTISING.

YOU

Can have an advertisement, the size of this, inserted IN THE

SATURDAY STAR,

Published at Gilman, Ill., 8 Weeks for $1. If you want to become acquainted with the people of Iroquois County, now is your time. SHARP & LORD, Advertising Agents, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CHARLES H. SMITH, Jr.,

LAWYER,

Commissioner for Illinois and All the States,

318 Broadway, Rooms 6 and 7, New York.

Experienced in taking testimony on commission.

C. H. DYER & CO.,

Corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st., dealers in all kinds of Fuel. Illinois Coal per ton, delivered, $5; Kirkland Grate Coal (best Indiana) per ton, delivered, $6.50; Wabash Coal (Indiana Bituminous) per ton, delivered, $5.50. Hard Coal and Wood of all kinds always on hand.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

H. W. Bigelow Lodge, No. 438, A. F. & A. M. Regular Communication Wednesday evening, April 16, at Lessing Hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st. Work and business of importance will come before the lodge. All members are hereby notified to attend. Visitors cordially invited.

By order of B. T. SMITH, W. M.

Masonic.

Special communication of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, F. and A. M., will be held this (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock, in Oriental Hall. E. G. BOWZER, Sec.

To Rent—Societies Attention!

A furnished Hall, for Lodge or Society purposes, located in new building, No. 13 South Halsted-st.; will be ready May 1; everything new. Inquire of M. VEREY, southwest cor. Madison and Union-sts.

DRY GOODS.

HAMLIN, HALE & CO.

Are now receiving a new line of very choice styles in

Spring Dress Fabrics,

bought with special reference to affording Retailers a handsome margin.

Also, now in stock, the largest and most attractive assortment of Prints in this market, including many novelties in Polka Spots.

MADISON AND FRANKLIN-STS.

REMOVALS.

Removal.

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.

WILL REMOVE MAY 1, TO

79 and 81 STATE-ST.,

Between Randolph and Washington,

THE OLD LOCATION.

Previous to our Removal, we offer our

ENTIRE NEW STOCK AT COST,

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

Simpson, Norwell & Co.,

146 and 148

TWENTY-SECOND-ST.

REMOVAL.

On and after May 1, the Chicago Agency of the MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. will occupy the Basement Office, No. 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

FRISBIE & RAPPLEYE, General Agents.

FINANCIAL.

B. F. Allen.
Wm. A. Stephens.
H. Blennerhassett.

Allen, Stephens & Co.

WILL DO

ANY Business that Bankers do on terms that *safe* Bankers do it

25 Pine Street, New York.

(Do no Stock Business)
Domestic Bankers.

LAPSLEY & BAZLEY,

BROKERS IN STOCK PRIVILEGES,

No. 47 Exchange Place, N. Y.

$100 and commission will purchase a first-class contract, giving you the privilege of calling or delivering (i. e., being "long" or "short") 100 shares of any active stock, at any time in 30 or 60 days. $125 and commission will purchase an A 1 contract (same time and terms as stocks) on $50,000 American gold coin. No further risk or outlay is incurred beyond the amount you decide to risk. A 1 names on all contracts negotiated. For further particulars, write for our "Explanatory Circular," just issued, with practical illustrations. We refer to Messrs. Hewson, Hilbreth & Co., and Messrs. Scott, Strong & Co., New York.

REAL ESTATE.

Elegant Country Seat for Sale,

AT WAUKEGAN, ILL.

The property known as "Glen Flora," containing 22 acres with first-class improvements, including large and commodious brick dwelling, splendid horse stable and coach house, cold grapery, large variety of fruit, ice house, chicken house, and a large convenient cattle barn, all in first-class order. The property is situated one mile north of railroad depot, on the bluff, with fine view of Lake Michigan. This is a beautiful suburban home, and is offered at a favorable price and on easy terms. Apply to O. S. LINCOLN, C. C. SPARKS, Waukegan, or F. P. ERSKINE, Board of Trade, Chicago.

TO RENT.

BILLIARD HALL

TO RENT.

The largest and best-located Hall in Chicago for lease, 54x128 feet, with store on Clark-st. and entrance on Washington-st. and Board of Trade alley, in Exchange Building. Apply on the premises.

CHEMICAL BATHS.

Vergnes' Electro-Chemical Baths,

706 WABASH-AV.,

Give immediate relief in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Gout, Liver Complaint, Kidney Diseases. Especially adapted to the treatment of maladies peculiar to females. Our treatment will often effect wonderful results.

NOTE.—A competent physician and lady in attendance. No danger of taking cold after this treatment, which is unlike other Electrical Baths given in this city.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of J. Edwards & Co. and Edwards, Tait & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, John Edwards retiring from said firm. All debts due and owing said firm are to be paid to Andrew Sampson, James Ralston, or John Tait, who alone are authorised to sign in liquidation or to receipt for the same, and who will carry on the business as heretofore. Dated Chicago, April 14, 1873.

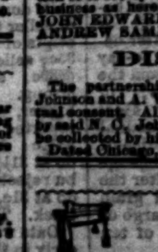
JOHN EDWARDS, JOHN TAIT, JAMES RALSTON, ANDREW SAMPSON.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between N. C. Johnson and A. W. Johnson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing by said firm will be paid by said N. C. Johnson, and all debts due said firm are to be collected by him. N. C. JOHNSON.

Dated Chicago, April 14, 1873. A. W. JOHNSON.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO

66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 15.

The local money market presents no unusual features. The demand for money is active, but this city continues to enjoy the flattering exemption from the prevailing stringency in all the other principal money centres of the United States. The fact is that wealth in the Northwest has increased more in the last two years than in any other quarter of the country, and the effect is to increase the amount of money capital in this its principal money centre.

Exchange was in better supply to-day, and sold at 50c per $1,000 premium, but there was still so much demand that some banks were obliged to ship currency to New York.

UNEXPECTED EFFECT OF THE NEW COINAGE LAW.

The new coinage law which was intended to fix and confirm the legal-tender value of our gold coins, has had the unexpected and startling effect of depriving more than three-fourths of the gold coin in the country of any legal-tender quality whatever. The new law provides that the double-eagles, eagles, half-eagles, quarter-eagles, three-dollar pieces, and one-dollar pieces shall be a legal-tender at their nominal value, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance. The permitted variation in weight called "tolerance," is the allowance made for the unavoidable difference in the weight of coins when they come from the mint, and is so infinitesimal that in commercial transactions no account is ever made of it. But it is well known that of all the coins in existence the wear has been sufficient to reduce the weight of three-fourths of them considerably below the margin of tolerance, and, according to the exact letter of the law, these not being of standard weight, are deprived of their legal-tender character and legally reduced to that of a commodity. The first intimation of this new legal bearing was in the instance of a New York bank, which, on the 8th instant, refused to accept the current gold coin tendered in payment of a draft payable in gold, and sent it for collection. What is to be the result of this new legal point is difficult to foresee, but it seems probable that the law must either be changed so as to allow more variation in the standard weight of coins, or else that, in order to restore the legal-tender character to the large proportion of the coin now in existence, it must be recoined. But even if the latter is done it seems probable that under the present law there will always be a considerable proportion of the coin that from the effects of even moderate wear will not be a legal tender. This effect of legislation over-reaching the intended effect may afford a hint to our law-makers here in Illinois, who, in their endeavor to prevent discrimination on the part of railroads, may frame a law that will have as startling and unexpected an effect as has the new coinage law.

THE EXPANSION OF BANK CREDITS.

In our money article of this morning we reprinted from the Boston *Advertiser* some tables showing the expansion of bank credits during the last three years. The comments on the tables were also from the *Advertiser*, but the credit of them to that paper was inadvertently omitted, and they were thus made to appear as our own, when in fact we do not entirely agree with the *Advertiser* in its prediction of a crisis as the necessary result. But that there has been a great expansion of bank credits during the last three years can be shown beyond question by the following figures taken from the reports of the National Banks to the Comptroller of the Currency at the undermentioned dates:

	Mar. 24, 1870. Millions.	Feb. 28, 1873. Millions.
Deposits	665	838
Circulation	292	336
	957	1,174
Specie	37	17
Legal Tenders	126	96
Bank Notes and Fractionals	16	18
Clearing House Checks	75	131
	254	262
Capital and Surplus	530	648
Loans	710	906

The above figures show that while the National Banks of the United States do not hold as much actual cash (specie, legal-tenders, and bank notes) by $46,000,000, as they did three years ago, their liabilities to the public for circulation and deposits have been increased $217,000,000.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '64	117¾	117¾
5-20s of '65	117¾	119⅛
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116⅞	118¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116⅞	118⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116⅞	118⅜
10-40s	112¾	113
U. S. 5s (New Issue)	114¼	114¾
Gold and Gold Coupons	117⅝	118
Gold Exchange	....	118⅛
Sterling Exchange, (Large Drafts)	108	@108¼
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	99¼	& int.
Cook County 7s	99¼	& int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	92@95	....

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 15.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	10,828	4,509	4,234	3,175
Wheat, bu	10,695	11,199	13,525	9,706
Corn, bu	32,640	62,270	16,524	31,761
Oats, bu	32,530	23,880	17,788	33,782
Rye, bu	230	327	443	....
Barley, bu	6,618	4,345	5,341	12,085
Grass seed, lbs	51,489	51,240	62,595	83,246
Flax seed, lbs	20,134	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	....	24,000	46,210	12,000
Cured meats, lbs	436,410	126,330	488,860	483,300
Beef, brls	....	....	75	135
Pork, brls	180	160	208	67
Lard, lbs	32,720	128,800	19,000	255,429
Tallow, lbs	29,440	69,260	21,660	20,000
Butter, lbs	41,948	33,690	13,150	22,959
Dressed hogs, No	11	....	....	....
Live hogs, No	7,691	5,407	7,330	4,054
Cattle, No	4,261	4,622	2,920	2,736
Sheep, No	1,471	1,450	174	....
Hides, lbs	170,230	133,530	105,121	136,995
Highwines, brls	150	202	336	382
Wool, lbs	40,240	16,369	93,406	8,651
Potatoes, bu	8,882	2,116	932	1,697
Lumber, m ft	833	1,175	1,141	838
Shingles, m	3,037	965	1,867	1,410
Lath, m	80	402	84	60
Salt, brls	....	140	1,110	1,233

Withdrawn from store on yesterday for city consumption: 8,085 bu wheat; 4,342 bu corn; 1,210 bu oats; 3,127 bu rye; 1,968 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store, this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 19 cars wheat; 14 cars corn; and 21 cars oats. Total, 54 cars, or 25,000 bu. Also, 11,600 bu No. 2 corn by canal.

The death of C. J. Wyeth, a member of the Board of Trade, was announced on 'Change to-day, and appropriate resolutions were adopted.

A number of the vessel-owners of this city were discussing to-day the need for an extension of the towing facilities on the St. Clair and Detroit Rivers; and it was proposed that the Vessel-Owners' Association of this city take some steps in the matter. It was not stated that any conclusion was arrived at, but the gentlemen were very reticent on the subject, for reasons that need not here be stated.

A new schedule of railroad freights to Eastern points took effect to-day. It makes a reduction of 2½c per 100 lbs, fourth class to Cleveland, and 5c per 100 lbs to other points. They are now 60c to New York, and 65c to Boston.

The proposal that the Board of Trade shall not enforce contracts between its members if made before 9 o'clock in the morning, or after 5 o'clock in the evening, is now posted on the bulletin-board. The rule would be a good one; but it ought to be amended so as to include all trading done on days declared by the Board to be holidays. People may trade if they want to, on the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Years; but if the Board closes its doors on those days it ought not to encourage assemblies in the corridors. Much better keep the rooms open every day in the year, except Sundays.

On deliveries of winter stored grain, made before 3 o'clock to-day, the seller deducted ½c per bu, so that the grain could run 5 days after delivery, on 4c storage. After 3 o'clock to-day regular grain must have 5 days to run from the time of delivery, on 2c storage; or 2½c must be deducted from 4¼c. Hence at 3 o'clock to-day a nominal advance of 2c per bu occurred in the price of regular grain, independently of an actual change in the market for options for delivery after the first half of this month. Winter stored grain will now be subject to an additional charge of ½c per bu for every ten days, or part of ten days, that it may remain in store.

The leading produce markets were again quiet, though rather more active than yesterday, with few important changes in prices, outside of a further advance in pork. The storm had little effect upon quotations, though it helped to keep receipts down to a low point. The rail shipments were also liberal for the season, especially as the season of navigation will so soon open. It was reported on 'Change to-day that the Straits of Mackinaw are still open for foot passengers or for horses.

Dry goods met with a satisfactorily active demand on interior account, but the purchases of local retailers were small in consequence of the disagreeable weather. Prices underwent no important change, remaining steady and firm for all the leading brands of cotton textiles and seasonable woolens. Some of the less popular brands of prints, brown and bleached cottons, and stripes were being offered at a slight concession, but were not quotably lower. The grocery market was again reported quiet, and the prevalent feeling seemed less buoyant, though aside from an ⅛c decline in sugars, and a ¼c in Rio coffees there was no appreciable change. The general tendency of prices is to greater firmness, in sympathy with the high gold premium. Butter was in fair local request, but outside buyers were not operating to any considerable extent, and under increasing receipts prices continue to work downward. Bagging remains steady and firm. No change was noticeable in the canned goods market. In the absence of the activity that usually characterizes the market at this season of the year the general feeling is depressed, corn and tomatoes being the only articles for which the market is positively firm. Cheese remains quiet at the late reduction. Coal was unchanged, ruling quiet and steady. The fruit market exhibited more activity, and both domestic and imported varieties were firmer. A further advance of 5c in raisins is noted. Fish remain steady at former quotations. There was a fair amount of trading in oils at about yesterday's prices, or at 19½c for carbon, at 75c for extra lard, at 97c@$1.02 for linseed, and at 67@68c for turpentine. Prices of hay, hides, and leather were not changed. Pig iron was quiet and firm, as were also paints, colors, and putty.

There was a moderate amount of trading at the lumber yards to-day. The unpleasant weather and bad condition of the roads interfere with trading to a considerable extent. There was no change in prices. The demand for nails, metals, and tinners' stock continues active, the quoted prices being fully sustained. Iron was unchanged. Drugs and chemicals were in good demand and firm; an advance was noted in several articles. Building materials were in moderate request at previous prices. Furs are arriving quite freely, and beaver are higher, being in good shipping demand. Spring mink are quoted 25c lower. Other furs are unchanged. The markets for wool, broom-corn, and hops, were without essential change. The higher grades of corn and hops are held firmly, but the tendency of wool is to decline. Clover and timothy seed were in fair request and firm. Hungarian and millet remain firm. Green fruits were in moderate request at previous prices. The shipping demand for potatoes continues good, and choice peachblows are firm at the quoted price. Poultry met with a fair inquiry on local account, and ruled firm, being scarce; Eggs were in fair demand at 12½@13½c.

Highwines were more active at yesterday's quotation, sales being made of 200 brls at 86½c, and closed strong at that figure, in sympathy with a firmer tone in New York.

Lake freights were inactive, and nominally unchanged, at 15c for corn and 16c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo. Through rates by lake and rail are quoted at 31c for corn and 33c for wheat to New York, and 33½c for corn to Boston.

Provisions were rather more active, and again strong. The principal interest was in mess pork, which opened 15c higher than at the close yesterday, and advanced 25c per brl further under a rather sharp competition for the limited offerings, the buying being done on telegraphic orders from outside parties. It is thought by some that our pork is being bought by Cincinnati operators, as a retort courteous for the Chicago corner of last fall. Lard was in good demand, and strong at former quotations, and meats were a shade firmer, in sympathy with pork. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $16.40@16.45; do seller May, $16.50@16.55; do seller June, $16.85@16.90; do seller July, $17.00@17.10; prime mess, none here; old pork, $15.50@16.00. Lard, cash or seller April, $8.40@8.45; do seller May, $8.50@8.55; do seller June, $8.75@8.80. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6½@6⅝c for shoulders; 8@8½c for long clear; 8⅛@8¼c for short ribs; and 8⅜@8½c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6¼@6⅝c. English meats, 7⅛@8c for Cumberlands; 8½c for short ribs; 8⅝@8¾c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7½c, for shoulders, 9c for clear ribs, 9½c for short clear, and 13@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7¼@8⅜c; grease quotable at 5¼@6⅝c. Sales were reported of 300 brls mess pork at $16.25; 1,000 brls do seller May at $16.40; 500 brls do at $16.35; 500 brls do at $16.30; 1,000 brls do seller June at $16.87½; 500 brls do at $16.85; 500 brls do at $16.80; 1,000 brls do at $16.75; 250 brls do at $16.70; 500 brls do at $16.65; 1,250 brls do at $16.60; 1,500 brls do at $16.55; 500 brls do at $16.50; 500 brls do at $16.40; 500 brls do seller July at $17.00; 250 tcs lard seller May at $8.55; 1,000 tcs do at $8.50; 1,000 tcs do seller June at $8.75; 1,500 tcs do at $8.70; 26 tcs country lard at 8¼c; 20,000 lbs shoulders (country) at 6c; 200,000 lbs do (at Milwaukee) seller May at 6⅝c; 250 boxes do cash at 6⅝c; 20,000 lbs short ribs (country) at 8½c; 10,000 lbs short clear (country) at 8¼c; 150,000 lbs short ribs, and 50,000 lbs short clear, seller June, at 8⅝c all round; 54 tcs country sweet pickled hams (13½ lbs) at 11½c.

Flour was quiet and tame at nominally unchanged quotations, though the fact that most of the sales were made on private terms indicates that prices were generally shaded. There was a moderate inquiry early, but the subsequent weakness in wheat, larger receipts of flour here, and reported heaviness in New York, caused buyers to withdraw. Bran was plentiful and lower. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras on private terms; 500 brls spring extras on private terms; 100 brls do at $6.12½; 100 brls spring superfines at $3.00; 100 brls rye flour at $4.30; 30 brls do at $4.12½; 100 brls do at $4.10; 100 brls do at $4.00. Total, 1,130 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $9.00; 30 tons do at $8.75; 20 tons do at $8.50, all on track; and 10 tons middlings at $10.00 on track. The following were the asking quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.25	@10.50
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.75	@ 6.75
Low to medium	4.75	@ 5.75
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	2.90	@ 4.75
Rye flour	4.00	@ 4.30
Bran	8.50	@ 9.00
Middlings	10.00	@14.00

Wheat was rather more active, and quite irregular, at about the same range of prices as yesterday. The market opened out strong, as a consequence of bad weather here, but soon turned under liberal offerings and reports of a heavy feeling in Liverpool, where California wheat had declined 1d per 100 lbs, and the skies were clear, giving hopes of a good harvest. There was not much cash wheat offered to-day, as the greater portion of our stocks here are "salted down" against May options, while some is held for shipment. But considerable May wheat was offered, several round lots being sold on account of New York holders, who have been long for several weeks past, and had grown tired of holding it with present prospects on the other side of the Atlantic. It is noteworthy that there are no shipping orders here for wheat, except by car loads for interior points, and we have heard of none for some time past, while the speculative element that shipped in former years, under adverse conditions, is now in the background. Seller May opened at $1.22⅜, advanced to $1.23¼, fell to $1.21⅝, rose to $1.21⅞, and closed at $1.21⅝. Seller June sold at $1.23⅞@1.25¼, closing at $1.24. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, was dull at $1.17½@1.18½; new receipts of do at $1.19½@1.20¼; No. 1 spring was scarce and strong at $1.28½; No. 3 do dull at $1.10¼, and rejected do at 95c, both on 2c storage. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.28½; 1,600 bu No. 2 spring (gilt-edged receipts) at $1.20¼; 4,800 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.19½; 85,000 bu regular do at $1.17½; 5,000 bu do at $1.17¼; 2,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.10¼; 1,200 bu do at $1.10; 800 bu rejected do at 95c; 400 bu by sample at $1.32. Total, 102,400 bu.

Corn was dull and a shade easier during the greater part of the session, but strengthened towards the close, making the average of prices about the same as yesterday. New York was quoted strong, but the dispatch was not received till late, and previous to that the market was tame, in sympathy with wheat, as buyers held off, though receipts were again light, and there was not much offered. The buying was principally done by the short interest. Regular No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 31½@31⅝c; new receipts of No. 2 at 33⅞@34c; seller May at 34⅛@35c; seller June at 37@37½c; seller July at 38⅞@39c; and seller August at 40c, all closing strong. Rejected was in better demand, and higher, with most of the sales at 30c. Cash sales reported of 5,600 bu No. 2 at 34c; 6,000 bu do at 33⅞c; 25,000 bu regular do at 31⅝c; 10,000 bu do at 31½c; 5,600 bu do at 34½c, afloat; 16,400 bu rejected at 30c; 800 bu do at 29½c; 5,600 bu do at 31c, afloat; 6,600 bu by sample at 33½c, on track. Total, 81,800 bu.

Oats were active in options, and ⅛c higher, early in the session, but soon fell off, and closed dull at inside quotations, which were about the same as the prices of yesterday, though oats were quoted stronger in New York. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 24⅝@24½c; seller May at 28⅛@28⅝c; and seller June at 29⅞@30c. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 27½c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu at 27½c; 600 bu (2c storage) at 26⅝c; 5,000 bu at 24½c; 10,000 bu at 24⅝c; 5,000 bu at 24⅝c; 600 bu by sample, at 32c; 600 bu do at 31c; 600 bu do at 30c. Total, 24,200 bu.

Rye was quiet, but firm, at yesterday's quotations, with 64c bid all through the session for No. 2, on 2c storage, and very little offered. Sales were restricted to 400 bu No. 2 gilt-edged receipts at 65c, and 400 bu do (2c storage) at 64c.

Barley was more active, and averaged 1c lower than yesterday. The market opened quite weak, with a sale of seller the month at 66½c (winter storage), but improved to 68½c at the close. Seller May sold early at 70c, and closed with firm holders at 71c. New receipts of No. 2 varied from 69@74c, according to location. No. 3 was in better demand, at 60@62c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 (A., D. & Co.) at 74c; 400 bu do at 63c; 400 bu do (R. I.) at 69c; 11,600 bu do, regular, at 68½c; 800 bu No. 3 (Central) at 62c; 800 bu do (R. I.) at 80c; 400 bu rejected (regular) at 40c; 400 bu by sample at $1.10; 400 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 32c; 400 bu do at 800 bu do at 65c; 1,200 bu do at 64c; 1,200 bu do at 60c. Total, 19,600 bu.

The following is the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	April 12, 1873.	April 5, 1873.	April 13, 1872.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 amber	....	....	1,230
No. 1 red	....	....	200
No. 2 red	....	....	1,880
Rej. winter	....	....	4,600
No. 1 spring	5,747	5,744	21,117
No. 2 spring	1,695,676	1,732,218	1,225,130
No. 3 spring	410,896	451,673	56,209
No. 1 hard spring	3,387	3,173	6,675
No. 2 hard spring	85,386	92,423	37,557
Rejected spring	44,184	46,628	28,495
No grade spring	39	39	1,269
Total	2,247,313	2,332,128	1,384,282
CORN.			
White	....	....	....
Yellow	49,753	50,478	43,182
No. 1	217,448	217,500	79,548
No. 2	5,331,090	5,350,810	4,901,912
Rejected	218,329	282,877	121,884
No 2 kiln dried	3,533	3,533	....
Kiln dried	....	....	....
No grade	361	361	1,839
New No. 2	....	....	....
Total	5,820,514	5,905,259	5,147,829
OATS.			
No. 1	2,617	2,617	6,310
No. 2	1,702,826	1,715,090	638,476
Rejected	47,848	54,345	53,132
No grade	....	....	1,116
Total	1,753,291	1,722,052	699,034
RYE.			
No. 1	5,674	5,674	49,496
No. 2	288,738	296,162	203,593
Rejected	1,957	1,957	7,544
Total	296,369	303,693	260,633
BARLEY.			
No. 2	166,256	170,470	262,152
No. 3	31,426	40,095	58,025
Rejected	36,099	45,455	7,556
Total	233,781	256,020	327,733

Total, 10,351,168 bu, in addition to 152,339 bu wheat, 1,212,411 bu corn, afloat. The account in store shows a decrease during the past week of 84,810 bu wheat, 184,745 bu corn, 18,761 bu oats, 7,424 bu rye, and 32,239 bu barley. Total decrease, 217,979 bu.

PROVISIONS.

The New York "Produce Exchange Weekly" gives the following:

The foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending April 8, 1873, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.
Liverpool	486	329	153,965	2,305,363	660,034
London	....	....	....	267,660	....
Glasgow	50	646	652,097	1,641,260	....
Havre	....	....	84,609	228,800	....
Antwerp	....	....	233,336	1,075,316	....
Hamburg	58	125	110,536	271,290	....
Bremen	....	50	116,554	20,000	....
Stettin	....	....	1,172,343	339,800	....
Rotterdam	....	....	138,633	696,645	....
Stockholm	....	....	....	896,445	....
Cadiz	....	....	4,755	480	....
Trieste	....	....	30,000	....	....
Genoa	....	....	....	....	....
West Indies	2,421	486	364,961	73,449	5,487
B. Guiana	235	100	25,000	11,110	5,200
Venezuela	4	4	34,336	8,418	6,227
Brazil	10	10	2,982	....	....
New Grenada	....	....	162,730	6,670	....
C. Republic	....	....	16,740	....	....
Arg. Republic	....	....	31,336	....	....
Total	3,268	1,650	3,862,071	8,573,483	680,703
Previous week	2,254	2,053	6,077,462	12,368,459	317,986
Week March 25	4,379	1,753	5,050,656	14,677,885	330,446
Week March 18	3,050	1,753	2,953,686	7,947,071	79,168
Week March 11	5,960	1,091	7,372,567	16,188,802	609,620
Week March 4, 1873	4,442	1,205	4,611,611	14,273,489	518,610
March 9, 1872	4,764	1,098	3,997,491	6,114,205	69,394

And butter, 63,753 lbs; grease, 61,879 lbs; stearine, 12,323 lbs.

And from Nov. 1 to April 8, inclusive, for four years:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	77,354	75,640	72,288	36,367
Beef, brls, tcs	52,797	52,292	101,498	35,784
Lard, lbs	104,904,260	95,373,648	40,639,650	15,358,509
Bacon, lbs	196,654,948	128,345,412	77,277,136	21,667,190
Butter, lbs	1,692,576	1,379,839	1,815,474	1,719,664
Cheese, lbs	15,392,856	12,378,689	11,813,444	3,715,639
Tallow, lbs	22,744,750	25,316,856	3,042,674	12,364,808

Exports of pork, lard, and bacon, from New York, from Nov. 1, 1871, to April 2, 1872-3:

1871-2	Pork, lbs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.
Great Britain	26,921	33,442,048	81,311,679
Continent	3,999	43,643,326	34,534,045
Other ports	39,866	12,360,565	4,286,480
Total	70,786	89,445,939	120,132,204

1872-3	Pork, lbs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.
Great Britain	28,908	19,173,765	85,268,624
Continent	2,695	43,610,969	99,206,189
Other ports	41,844	36,675,456	4,264,671
Total	73,507	99,561,190	188,741,483

The export clearances of the hog product from New York, for the week ended Saturday, April 5, were: Pork, 3,700 brls; lard, 5,889,657 lbs; bacon, 11,406,073 lbs. Total lbs, 18,035,710. And from Atlantic ports, 4,705 brls pork; 6,723,385 lbs lard; 13,944,775 lbs bacon. Total lbs, 21,609,160.

The foreign exports of the hog product from ports of New York, Boston, Portland, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, from Nov. 1, 1872, to April 6, 1873, as compared with the exports from all United States ports, from Nov. 1, 1871, to April 1, 1872:

From	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.
New York	77,354	104,904,260	196,654,948
Boston	15,182	12,562,009	37,836,618
Portland	935	3,496,191	4,823,897
Philadelphia	2,547	687,549	4,576,575
Baltimore	8,231	7,377,749	9,292,673
New Orleans	780	1,830,865	103,699
Total, 1872-3	105,029	130,058,618	255,288,411
Total all U. S. ports, 1871-2	121,928	105,116,112	149,157,097
Increase	....	25,542,506	106,131,314
Decrease	16,899	....	....

This season's exports of the hog product, as compared with last, is, reduced to pounds, as follows:

1872-3, Nov. 1 to April 6—

Pork, brls, equal in lbs	21,005,800
Lard, lbs	130,058,618
Bacon, lbs	255,288,411
	406,352,829

1871-2, Nov. 1 to April 1, all United States ports—

Pork, brls, equal in lbs	24,385,000
Lard, lbs	105,116,112
Bacon, lbs	149,157,097
	278,658,209
Increase, lbs	127,694,620

1871-2, April 1 to May 1, all United States ports—

Pork, lbs	29,043,446
Lard, lbs	126,249,160
Bacon, lbs	176,601,947
	331,899,763

Increase in 1872-3, to April 5, over 1871-2, to May 1, lbs 74,453,077

WOOL.

The Boston *Shipping List* says:

The sales of the week have been upwards of 1,000,000 lbs domestic and foreign, but the market remains in the same dull state previously noticed, and sales are out of the question, except at very low and unsatisfactory prices. After the rapid decline for some time past, and the comparatively low prices now current, it is but reasonable to look for some check to the downward movement, but as yet there is no indication of a favorable change. Fleeces have been sold lower the past week than at any time for two years, and the market appears to be gradually settling down to about 50@52½c per lb for good lines of Ohio and Michigan, and 47@50c for good Western and Wisconsin, and no considerable lot could be forced off above these figures, except very choice Ohio and Pennsylvania, of superior quality and condition. Holders in New York and Philadelphia are still underselling us, and this accounts for the very limited sales of fleeces for the past two weeks. Our dealers were very fortunate in placing the bulk of their fleece wool some weeks ago, when prices ruled much higher than are now current.

Extensive preparations have been made for handling the new clip, and it is believed that a much larger percentage of wool from the West and California will find its way to this market during the year. Large and commodious lofts have been secured for storing and grading, and the embarrassments in consequence of the fire have been fully overcome. Even with a dull market our weekly sales are seldom less than 1,000,000 lbs, and the large quantity of wool received and sold for consumption since the 1st of January indicates that the wool trade of the country is fast centring here.

From great Britain advices indicate no material change, but it is feared that the result of the London April sales will establish lower prices for wool abroad and have an unfavorable influence here. About 250,000 bales will be offered. The California market is at a standstill. No buyers from the East have made their appearance, and prices have not been fixed as yet for the new clip.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was active but weak, declining ⅛@⅜c, and closed at $1.19 cash, and $1.21@1.21⅛ seller May. Corn was dull and easier, closing with sellers at 33⅞c, 34⅜c, and 37c for seller April, seller May, and seller June. Oats were quiet and unchanged, at 26⅝c cash, and 28⅛c seller May. Other grain and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 15.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate demand and steady at $1.73@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS AND PEAS—Choice hand-picked beans are in request and firm; common lots are plenty and rather slow of sale. Peas are unchanged. We repeat: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.60; do mediums, $2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@1.90; green peas (in brls) $1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BAGGING—There have been no changes of importance in the condition of the market. A steadily fair movement is witnessed in the different lines of goods, and prices remain steady and firm all around. Stocks are full. The following are the quotations: Stark, Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BROOM CORN—About the usual number of orders for the better grades of corn were received. There was no change in prices. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@8½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in moderate demand at the prices given below: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fine brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick (common), $9.00@10.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $10.00@12.00, delivered; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, delivered; Milwaukee, $32.50, delivered; Racine, $26.50, delivered; Hillsdale, $25.00, delivered; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 6.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x40 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	36.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	42.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

BUTTER—The week under review has witnessed a still further depreciation in the value of this staple; the decline being more noticeable in roll, and the poorer grades of packed. The receipts have not increased to any large extent, but the absence of anything like activity in the demand has allowed some little accumulation, and, realizing that the course of prices must continue downward, holders of undesirable lots have urged sales even at 2@3c decline. Strictly choice dairy, in tubs and pails, continues scarce, and is but little lower than last week. Shippers are taking hold with more liberality than during the preceding two or three weeks, but the chief inquiry, as heretofore, is on local account. We quote: Common to choice roll, 24@30c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 34@37c; medium to good, 25@30c; inferior to common, 10@23c.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—The more favorable weather of the past week has witnessed some slight improvement in the canned goods trade, but there has been no particular activity in any department, and the season is now so far advanced that dealers have despaired of doing anything more than a fair business, and the market has lost much of its buoyancy. Corn is scarce and advanced, and 2 lb tomatoes are higher, but with these exceptions the quotations are substantially the same as a week ago. Imported pickles are firmer, owing to the advance in gold premium:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85	@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85	@ 3.15
Pears, 2 lb	2.00	@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00	@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75	@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75	@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50	@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50	@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00	@ 2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25	@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.25	@ 2.40
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.65	@ 2.85
Corn, Elgin	2.85	@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80	@ 2.90
Corn, Yarmouth	3.25	@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15	@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60	@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50	@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50	@ 2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40	@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.50	@ 2.65
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20	@ 1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20	@ 2.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00	@ 1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80	@ 2.00

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50	@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00	@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50	@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25	@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50	@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75	@ 5.25
In 10 gal. kegs, per keg	3.75	@ 4.25
In 5 gal. kegs, per keg	2.75	@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75	@ 6.75
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00	@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50	@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75	@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gal. cans, per doz	$ 9.50	@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50	@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gal. cans, per doz	6.50	@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per doz	4.00	@ 4.25

CHEESE—The past week has witnessed a further decline in the price of this staple, the reduction being due in part to the lower prices prevalent at the East, and partly to the deterioration of stocks. Really fine goods are virtually out of the market, the present supply consisting mainly of common to fair grades of Western. New cheese will soon make its appearance, but it will be several weeks yet before a prime article can be placed. We now quote: New York factory, 16@16½c; Ohio factory, 14@15½c; Western factory, 14@15½c.

COAL—Only a light business has been done in this market, and prices have not been subjected to any material change, ranging as follows: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.50; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $8.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $8.00.

COOPERAGE—There is very little doing. Prices are without alteration as follows: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.55@1.60; whisky barrels, $1.85@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@18.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@23.00; tierce staves, rough, $19.00@21.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $22.00@25.00; do bucked, $28.00@32.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Trade in this department continues fair. The market is firm for most imported drugs, and an advance is noted in several articles. We now quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$ 1.75	@	1.80
Acid, oxalic, lb	33	@	35
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	65	@	70
Ammonia, carb, lb	25	@	30
Assafoetida, lb	80	@	85
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	1.55
Beans, Tauqua, lb	1.35	@	1.40
Borax, ref., lb	36	@	38
Blue-vitriol, lb	15	@	18
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz	....	....	4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.40	@	1.45
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.40	@	1.50
Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb	35	@	40
Gum Arabic, picked	50	@	70
Gum Arabic, sorts	25	@	30
Gum camphor, lb	45	@	50
Gum opium, lb	8.50	@	8.75
Gum shellac, lb	55	@	60
Glue, white, lb	45	@	50
Iodine, lb	9.00	@	9.50
Lye, conc, case	8.25	@	....
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.50	@	5.75
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	....	....	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.30	@	1.75
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	....	....	6.50
Potassa, chlor., lb	60	@	65
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@	....
Potassium, iod., lb	7.00	@	7.50
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00	@	....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@	2.65
Red precip., lb	1.60	@	1.65
Root ipecac, powd., lb	1.75	@	2.00
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Sal epsom, lb	4½	@	5
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.15	@	1.20
Soap, castile, gen., lb	13	@	....
Sulphur, lb	5	@	....

EGGS—Were in demand on local and shipping account at 12@14c. Sales include 5,500 doz at 13c; 960 doz do at 12½c; 300 doz at 12c; 36 brls, in shipping order, at 14c; 10 brls do at 13½c.

FEATHERS—Were in good request and firm. Geese feathers are very scarce. We repeat quotations: Prime live geese at 70c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 77½@80c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, good grades, 45@65c; common do, 25@40c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—No important changes have taken place in the fish market within the past half dozen days. Trade is quite as active as in former seasons at a corresponding period, and is fully up to the expectations of dealers, both the local and interior demands being liberal. A slight advance in bay mackerel is noted, aside from which quotations are the same as on the date of our last weekly review, where they are firmly sustained: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.25@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The week under review has been a fairly active one in this department, and prices have invariably been well sustained. The low price at which domestics have recently been offering, has attracted the attention of speculators, and, as stocks are being concentrated, there is a prospect of a firmer market. Imported fruits are exceedingly firm, in consequence of the high gold premium, but if we except an advance of 20c per box in raisins, no changes have taken place. The stock of raisins is small, and a further upward movement is looked for. We now quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@18½c; Turkey prunes, 9¼@10¼c; raisins, $3.70@3.80; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6½@8c; Western do, 5½@6½c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do, mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 12@13c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

FURS—The receipts have been fair the past week. Mink are about 25c lower, owing to a fair supply and the fact that the fur of the spring catch is inferior. Beaver are in good demand for shipment and choice skins are higher. Other furs are unchanged. We quote: Extra otter, $8.00@10.00; No. 1 do, $6.00; No. 2 do, $4.00; No. 3 do, $2.00@3.00; No. 4 do, 50c; extra fisher, $10.00; No. 1 do, $8.00; No. 2 do, $6.00. No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, $1.00; extra marten, $4.00@5.00; No 1 do, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 4 do, 25c; extra mink, $2.25@2.75; No. 1 do, $1.25@2.25; No. 2 do, 50c@$1.00; No. 3 do, 40c; No. 4 do, 10c; black bear, $5.00@12.00; cross fox, $1.00@2.50; red do, 25c@$1.75; grey do, 10@75c; kitt do, 10@40c; silver do, $10.00@40.00. timber wolf, 50c@$3.00; prairie do, 25c@$1.00; wolverine, $1.00@3.00; lynx, 75c@$3.00; wild cat, 10@35c; skunk, striped, 15@40c; do, black, 50@60c; badger, 10@50c; muskrat, fall, 10@16c; winter, do, 15@19c; spring do 25c; kitten, 3@5c; opossum, 5@10c; do cased, 12c; raccoon, 15@50c; deer skin, raw, per lb, 20@35c; do dressed, 75c@$1.50; beaver, ℔ lb, $1.00@1.75@2.00.

GREEN FRUIT—Was in moderate demand. Following are the prices current: Apples, common to fair, $1.25@2.75; good to choice, $3.00@3.75 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@13.00 per brl; common do at $5.00@9.00; lemons at $5.50@6.50 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $5.00@5.50; Palermo do, per box, $3.50@4.00; Messina do, $4.00@5.50; Havana oranges, $13.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—Nothing has occurred in the market to disturb the quiet that prevailed on the date of our last weekly review. Neither interior merchants nor local retailers have shown a disposition to operate beyond meeting immediate necessities, and this lack of activity in the demand has operated to prevent that upward movement in prices that otherwise must have taken place in those lines of goods that are sold on a gold basis. Quotations have been firmly sustained for side goods as well as staple articles until to-day, when the different grades of sugars and Rio coffees eased off a little—the former an ⅛c, and the latter a ¼c. Soaps, spices, syrups, rice, &c., remain firm. We quote:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32@33c; O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24½c; choice do, 23½@24c; prime Rio, 23½@23½c; good do, 23@23½c; common do, 21½@22c; roasting do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 23½@24½c; Costa Rico, fancy, 24¼@24⅝c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@12½c; A, standard, 11½@11½c; do No. 2, 11¼@11½c; B, 11½@11½c; extra C, 11@11½c; C No. 2, 10½@10½c; yellow C, 10½@10½c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 9½@10½c; fair do, 9½@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9½@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@10½c; do prime, 9½@9½c; do fair, 9½@9½c; common, 8½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Owing to the unsettled and almost impassable condition of the country roads, the receipts of this staple have been light, and although there has been no noticeable increase in the demand, the market is firmer, quotations being 50c per ton higher than on the date of our last review. High freights keep shippers out of the market, thus leaving the trade to rely almost exclusively upon local consumers. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.00; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.00, prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.50@14.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Prices are not quotably lower than a week ago, but the market is sensibly easier, the cause of the weakness being the recent decline of a ½c at the East. Both local and outside buyers are restricting their purchases to meeting actual requirements, and, at the moment, the market has a decided downward look. The receipts, though light, are sufficient to meet the demand. We find the following in the Boston *Shipping List* of April 12: "Hides are considerably depressed, and it seems that prices will have to settle on a lower basis before a healthy demand starts up again. It is admitted that tanners have been losing money for some time past; a few of them have suspended, and the others are determined to work more cautiously." Quotations are as follows: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@10½c; green calf, 17@18c; veal kip, 14c; dry calf, 26c; dry kip, 22c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 12c; deacon skins, 50@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged, as follows: Choice comb, 25@28c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

HOPS—Were inactive and nominally unchanged. We quote: Prime to choice Western at 40@48c; fair to good, 35@38c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—Was in moderate request. All foreign goods are held firmly, but prices for common iron are shaded to some extent. We repeat:

Iron	4	5-10@ 4	8-10 rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6	8-10 rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½	rates
Russia iron	20@21c		
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c		℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	18	@22	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	℔ lb

LEATHER—No change has taken place in the leather market during the past week. The movement though not particularly brisk compares favorably with former seasons at a corresponding period, and as both domestic and imported leather are in light stock there is no inclination to increase sales at the sacrifice of prices. The following is from the Boston *Journal of Commerce*: "The leather market is rather more active, owing to the foreign shipments. Indeed, the amount of sole leather shipped is somewhat surprising, during the week there being shipped from this port 12,000 sides, while from New York the amount of foreign shipments reached 20,000 sides, only 7,000 less than the total receipts. Other classes of leather remain about the same, with the exception of splits, which are very active, receipts being taken almost as fast as received. Oak and union crop are in fair demand, with no surplus stock in the market, while hemlock sole is exceedingly light in supply."

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	33@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@	37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@	34
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.50
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@	2.35
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10@	1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand continues active, and the tone of the market is one of firmness. Following are the quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00; do, 20x28, $31.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6⅜c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7½c.

NAILS—Were in good request, at the rates given below: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d do, $5.75; 6d do, $6.00; 4d do, $6.25; 3d do, $7.00; 3d do, fine, $8.50; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—The demand is increasing, and prices rule steady as quoted, as follows:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18	@	19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16	@	17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20	@	23
Marline, ℔ lb	20	@	22
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	16	@	17
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00	@	6.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00	@	7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	5.50	@	6.00

OILS—Aside from an advance of 2c in linseed oil, and a reduction of 3@4c in turpentine, prices of goods coming under this head range the same as on the date of last week's review. The demand has improved some, but the general market is still lacking in activity. We quote: Carbon, 19½c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 67@68c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 21@22c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Business has been fair during the past week, and the market exhibits a firmer tone for many articles in the list. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
Snow white	11.50

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	12.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

PIG IRON—Remains firm at unchanged prices. We quote:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	61.00
Massillon	61.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—Sells readily to the local trade at former prices. The receipts are light. Live turkeys are quotable at 15c; chickens at $4.50@5.00; dressed do at $4.00@5.00. We note sales of 1 coop turkeys at 15c; 2 coops chickens at $5.00; 4 coops do at $4.75; 4 coops do at $4.50; 10 doz do dressed at $5.00; 20 doz do at $4.50@4.75; 20 doz at $4.00@4.25; 20 doz do in poor order at $3.75.

POTATOES—Are in good shipping demand, and firm. Peachblows are quotable at 58@62c on track; Early Rose, 60c; mixed lots, 35@40c. Sales include: 1 car peachblows at 60c on track; 1 car do at 65c delivered.

RAGS AND METALS—Prices are firm. There is a good demand and a fair supply at the annexed quotations: Mixed cotton rags, 3½@3½c; country do, 3@3½c; mixed wool do, 1½@1½c; mixed rope, 4@4½c; mixed copper, 23@24c; brass, 14@16c; heavy lead, 5½c, tea lead, 3½c; zinc, 4c; machinery castings, etc., 1½c; stove plate, 1½c; No. 1 wrought iron, 1½@1½c.

SALT—Was in tolerably fair demand, and steady at the following prices: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.40; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—There was an improved inquiry for these goods at the annexed prices:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.50

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@30 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Timothy was less active than yesterday, but in fair request and firm at $3.10@3.35. Clover was in better demand and firm at $4.75@4.85 for medium, and $5.00 for mammoth. Hungarian sold at $1.25@1.30. Millet was quiet and firm at 90c@$1.00. We note sales of 327 bags choice timothy at $3.35; 24 bags prime at $3.30; 26 bags at $3.25; 149 bags at $3.20; 40 bags at fair at $3.15; 12 bags at $3.10; 48 bags clover at $4.85; 106 bags prime at $4.80; 9 bags good at $4.75; 18 bags Hungarian at $1.30; 60 bags at $1.25.

TEAS—The tea trade has been only fairly active, but the high prices of gold induces a firmer feeling, and the annexed quotations are fully sustained: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $.00@1.100; common to fine old Hyson, 70c@$1.00; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@1.10; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 50@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is in fair request at former quotations: CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Remains quiet and weak. We quote: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00 delivered.

WOOL—There was no important change. A few orders are received from Western manufacturers, but, aside from this, there was no change. Prices are weak and unsettled, as follows:

Tub, washed, extra medium	55@58c
Tub, washed, fair to do	51@55c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	50@52c
Fleece, washed, X, light	46@48c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	47@50c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	40@45c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	15@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@35c
Fleece, unwashed coarse, and dingy	28@31c
Super, pulled	40@44c
Extra, pulled	42@45c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—A reduction in rail freights has taken place. The following are the rates now current:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk.	Cured meats in bulk.
Boston	65	$1.30	....	....
New York	60	1.20	60	70
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore	55	1.10	55	65
Washington, D. C.	63	1.28	....	....
Alexandria, Va.	73	1.46	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville	40	.70	35	40
Wheeling	40	.80	40	45
Cleveland	25	.50	25	27½
New Castle, Pa.	35	.70	35	40
Norfolk, Va.	64	1.36	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	80	1.49	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	80	1.60	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	80	1.60	....	....
Petersburgh and Richmond	72	1.44	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 15.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,261	7,591	1,471
Tuesday	4,500	7,500	1,500
Total	8,761	15,091	2,971
Same time last week	7,569	29,829	1,391
Week before last	7,792	27,366	2,706

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,920	7,330	174

CATTLE—Measured by the amount of stock sold, the market was active, the number of transfers exceeding that of any previous day within the past six weeks, but there was, after all, a lack of animation, and prices were unmistakably in buyers' favor. In comparison with last week, the seaboard markets wear a healthier look, but this favorable circumstance was more than counterbalanced by the almost unprecedentedly heavy receipts, and shippers were unwilling operators, save at something of a reduction from former rates. Early sales did not indicate any material change in values, but toward noon, as it became evident that the receipts would considerably exceed 4,000 head, there was a general "softening" of prices for the better grades,—the decline averaging an ⅛c. The common sorts, such as are usually sought after by the local trade, commanded very full prices, nor were stock cattle appreciably lower, but the greater firmness in these descriptions was due to the comparatively light supply of such on sale, and was not the result of any unusual activity in the demand. There was a noticeably large number of fine beeves among the offerings, and the *average* quality was, perhaps, the best of the season. Sales were reported at $3.00@4.75 for poor to good butchering cattle; at $3.75@4.60 for common to prime stockers; at $4.75@5.50 for common to good shipping grades, and at $5.65@6.40 for choice to extra shipping steers, while the bulk of the day's business was transacted within the range of $4.75@5.75. The outside quotation was obtained by Conger Brothers for two car-loads of LaSalle County steers, averaging 1,469 lbs. Among the other important sales was 136 extra Texas steers, averaging 1,158 lbs, at $5.10. They were sold by R. Strahorn. The shipments of one of our largest operators (Isaac Waxel), yesterday, amounted to 1,100 head, among which were 153 choice "stillers"—the first instalment of 900 herd owned by Mr. Waxel, which have been feeding during the past winter at the distillery of Miller & Reed. The market closed weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.10
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.80@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.60@4.60
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.50@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.50@4.00
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.25@5.00
Sterling, 7½.	

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
13	choice steers	1,396	$5.80
14	medium steers	1,116	5.00
17	choice steers	1,304	5.80
31	extra steers	1,469	6.40
44	choice steers	1,349	5.95
12	good steers	1,384	5.40
20	extra steers	1,516	6.25
20	good steers	1,276	5.40
14	choice steers	1,295	5.65
31	choice steers	1,311	5.62½
136	Texan steers	1,153	5.10
20	good steers	1,281	5.50
17	good steers	1,444	5.25
15	oxen	1,585	5.12½
15	butchers' steers	1,023	4.70
15	butchers' steers	976	4.12½
17	choice steers	1,269	5.60
14	good steers	1,241	5.30
30	choice steers	1,341	5.80
15	choice steers	1,517	5.90
18	good steers	1,136	5.25
15	choice steers	1,416	6.00
19	cows	801	4.30
73	good steers	1,231	5.45
10	cows	712	3.37½
15	extra steers	1,540	6.32½
17	good steers	1,240	5.50
17	good steers	1,147	5.30
14	extra steers	1,389	6.25
31	choice steers	1,323	5.80
37	butchers' steers	1,038	4.75
16	butchers' steers	1,037	4.75
17	butchers' steers	892	5.25
24	medium steers	1,055	5.05
15	medium steers	1,297	5.00
62	choice steers	1,329	5.65
37	choice steers	1,270	5.75
42	choice steers	1,272	5.65
46	choice steers	1,308	6.10
16	choice steers	1,350	5.75
54	good steers	1,237	5.50
66	good steers	1,239	5.50
54	good steers	1,253	5.50
75	good steers	1,237	5.25
75	good steers	1,200	5.30

HOGS—The light receipts induced a confident feeling all around, and holders asked and buyers cheerfully paid a further advance of 10c per 100 lbs, prices early going to $5.30@5.60, where they were firmly sustained to the close. Very few sold under $5.35, while by far the larger portion changed hands at $5.40@5.50. Some "culls" were closed out at $5.15@5.25, while a car load or two of extra fetched $5.65; but these sales were no criterion of the market, and should not be taken into account. All the fresh receipts were picked up, but there remain in the pens unsold several hundred stale hogs that were bought last week on speculation, and which the holders would undoubtedly be glad to dispose of at the prices they paid for them. The market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
27	194	$5.35	63	183	$5.35	58	224	$5.55
35	180	5.50	107	231	5.65	50	272	5.45
44	174	5.50	73	307	5.15	58	219	5.50
88	223	5.50	50	221	5.40	39	261	5.30
25	202	5.50	21	171	5.25	63	233	5.45
132	220	5.50	45	269	5.35	58	214	5.45
59	261	5.55	142	193	5.45	54	265	5.55
54	235	5.35	173	184	5.45	53	247	5.50
60	199	5.45	49	170	5.40	27	192	5.45
51	180	5.45	42	255	5.40	57	200	5.50
60	222	5.50	44	186	5.50	65	165	5.50
52	239	5.55	61	199	5.50	59	243	5.55
289	184	5.45	46	201	5.50	58	205	5.50
36	187	5.40	68	287	5.40	64	167	5.55
35	180	5.50	70	217	5.55	60	169	5.55
67	283	5.50	70	204	5.50	72	194	5.50
72	220	5.45	55	272	5.50	59	200	5.60
54	176	5.40	115	233	5.50	55	190	5.50
48	232	5.37½	61	232	5.40	65	184	5.40
51	254	5.40	60	240	5.60	68	206	5.40

SHEEP—There was decidedly more life in the sheep trade to-day, and prices were sensibly higher. Not only was there a better local demand, but outside buyers took hold on a more liberal scale than for a number of days past, and under the combined demand the supply, which amounted to about 2,000 head, was easily disposed of. A bunch of extra sheep, averaging 128 lbs, fetched $6.75, but with this exception, $6.25 was the highest figure obtained. We quote poor to common at $3.75@4.50, medium at $4.75@5.50, and good to choice at $5.65@6.25. Among the transactions were the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
187	84	$5.62½	75	91	$5.40	126	107	$6.00
45	75	4.25	72	100	5.87½	50	128	6.75
177	118	6.00	29	86	5.25			

LUMBER.

The wholesale lumber market is not fairly open yet. A few cargoes have arrived, but a good many ports are still blocked up with ice, and it will probably be two weeks yet before navigation is fully resumed.

The cargo of schr Fannie D. Floyd, from Saugatuck, consisting of 80,000 ft inch and two-inch lumber was sold at $12.00 and $13.00.

AT THE YARDS.

There was only a moderate inquiry. The disagreeable weather and bad condition of the roads interferes with the trade to a considerable extent. The better grades and lath remain firm. Common qualities are weak. Hardwood remains dull and nominally unchanged. We repeat:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@15.00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@22.00
Pickets, square	12.00@14.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00@25.00
Lath	3.75
Lath, on track	3.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.50@3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@3.50
No. 1 sawed	1.25@1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Black walnut	25.00@60.00
Maple	30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	28.00@50.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in, grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

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CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE PROPERTY—SWELL front brick house, north of Chicago-av. and east of Clark-st.

11-room frame house, lot and barn, Huron-st., near Clark; $5,750; ½ cash, balance in 4 years.

Basement cottage, and lot, Sedgwick-st., near Oak, $3,100; $1,000 cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

11-room cottage and lot, on Superior-st., $6,000.

Two brick houses, Indiana-st., near State, $11,000.

Fine brick basement, house, barn, and lot 50x150 Hurlbut-st., near Fullerton-av., $3,500.

Three frame and brick basement houses, with large lots, near Lincoln-av. cars; $5,000, ⅓ cash.

Brick house, Mansard roof, 14 rooms, corner Seminary-av. and Montana-st., $5,750; ¼ cash.

Six 2-story frame houses, and lots, same locality, with 2-story barns, $3,000 to $4,000 each, ⅓ cash.

100x175 feet in Wright's Grove, at a sacrifice.

125 beautiful grove lots north of Lincoln Park, $600 to $800 each; ⅓ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years.

200 lots west of Lincoln Park, $700 to $1,500.

We have many great bargains in North Side property.

LINN & HAWKINSON,
89 North Clark-st., northwest corner Michigan-st., Rooms 2 and 3.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWESTERN-AV.—TWO LOTS, one fronting Flournoy-st., as good as a corner, price $1,950; one-third cash.

The other, two blocks south of Twelfth-st.; the avenue 150 feet wide; price $1,000; $600 cash. Both will be withdrawn if not sold in a few days.

Two good houses on Davis-st., close to Lake; $2,700 each; $400 cash and monthly payments.

One lot on Judson-st., near Milwaukee-av. and Wood-st.; $600.

Entirely new house on Taylor-st., close to Western-av., 12 rooms, suitable for two families. Call this morning and get this for $2,700; will rent for $50 per month.

M. HALL,
26 Central Union Block, cor. Madison and Market-sts., Market-st. entrance.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV., CORNER Stewart.

25 feet on Langley-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.

125x136 corner Forty-eighth-st. and Kenwood-court.

150 feet on Kenwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts., within 1 block of Kenwood station.

48x100, Kimbark-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts.

54x160, on Indiana-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.

10 lots on Western-av., near Laughton-st.

20 lots on Laughton and Marvin-sts., near Western-av.

10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble.

50x170, on Michigan-av., with first-class house.

25x110, with 2-story frame house, on Fourth-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts.

WING & FARLIN,
68 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK ON Van Buren-st., east of Robey, will be completed by May 1, $8,000.

2-story frame on Van Buren-st., corner Hoyne, $8,000.

2-story frame on West Jackson-st., east of Throop, $7,500.

Desirable residence and residence lots in all parts of the city. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSES:

Centre-av., near Tyler-st., 2 stories and basement.

Marshfield-av., near Tyler-st., 2 stories and basement; well located lots, outside fire limits, taken in part payment.

Wood-st., near VanBuren, 2 stories; $4,500.

Campbell-av., corner Wilcox-st., 1½ stories, $4,000; and one on adjoining lot, $3,800.

HENRY WALLER, Jr., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, AND ON easy terms, 48 feet full depth lot on Michigan-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts. Inquire of JOHN COVERT, 87 State-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS! LOTS! CHEAP LOTS! SAVE $3 a week, and own a house of your own. We sell these lots from $400 to $500, for small payment down; balance at the rate of $3 a week. They are just outside of the fire limits, on the highest ground in the city. Call and let us take you to see them free of charge. A. G. STORY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 2, and 287 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 90 WARREN-AV., CORNER PAULINA-st., large two-story frame, lot 78 feet front, a very desirable place. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—105 FEET ON WINCHESTER-AV., south of Harrison-st.; $2,000; must be sold; very cheap. HAIR & CO., Room 26, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—$500 CASH—NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE and lot 25x125, balance of $2,800 in monthly payments; in grove on South Side. By W. W. WATSON, 127 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THESE ARE BARGAINS:

50x160 feet, Prairie-av., near Forty-fifth-st.

58x160 feet, Indiana-av., near Forty-sixth-st.

58x160 feet, Michigan-av., near Forty-seventh-st.

GEO. A. EMERY, 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$2,700; $500 CASH, BALANCE MONTHLY, for new cottage, house, and lot on South Side, by W. W. WATSON, 127 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, 200 FEET ON WEST Lake-st., 2 blocks west of Western-av., a fine corner, just outside fire-limits, suitable for block of 4 dwellings, and would pay a large rental. Will be sold at $75 a foot if taken this week.

Also, my residence 820 Fulton-st., lot 25x140, 2-story and basement, water on both floors, new, shade trees, and in good neighborhood. Price, $4,300; on easy terms.

Apply to M. HALL, 26 Central Union Block, Market-st. entrance, or in evening at 820 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE OF FOUR NICE ROOMS and pantry, on leased ground; rent $4 per month; water in kitchen; one block from Randolph-st. cars; cheap for cash. Call at 653 State-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE NEW BRICK HOUSE second in block, corner Ontario and State; elegant location; all conveniences; easy terms. HOWARD, 201 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—2 LOTS ON WABASH-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., 185 feet deep, $225 a foot, one-third cash, balance one and two years, with 8 per cent; must be sold within a few days. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ONE OF THE BEST business lots in the City of Chicago, 80x188 feet, south front, on Madison-st., east of Franklin. J. W. SCOVILLE, 110 West Washington-st., cor. Desplaines.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, WASHINGTON-st.; $4,000. House and lot, South Side; $2,600. New cottage and lot, $1,700. House and corner lot, $2,100. L. H. WHITNEY, 154 LaSalle-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, ON Robey-st., 11 rooms, water; $2,900; cheap. HAIR & CO., Room 26, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 273 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD 2-STORY HOUSES ON Fulton-st., with lease of lots 10 years at $40 a year each. This is better than to own lots. MORTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, just outside the fire limits, on Western-av., Oakley, Flournoy, and Idaho-sts., south from Madison-st. Rare bargains and easy terms to those wishing to build. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—4 ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT houses, on Langley-av.; these houses are two-story and basement, all modern improvements; price $12,000; easy terms. J. C. McCORD & CO., 156 LaSalle.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSES ON VAN Buren-st., near Marshfield-av. Will take lot on South Side as part payment for second house from corner. Price, $10,000; only $2,500 cash down. OTTO VON FRITSCH, Real Estate Office, 160 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE REAL ESTATE, ACRE property, city lots, houses, and farms, by OTTO VON FRITSCH, Real Estate Dealer, 160 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY, WITH BRICK BASEMENT, house 10 rooms, 10 closets, bath-room and water-closets, hot and cold water, furnace and range, mantels, and gas; lot 25x165 feet to a 40-foot alley; 406 West Jackson-st. Inquire of owner, IRA J. MASON, No. 1 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—BY POTWIN & CORBY, 119 FRANKLIN-st.; No. 713 Monroe-st., corner of Lincoln. A first-class 2-story and basement brick house, 12 rooms; contains all modern improvements; large lot. Price low, and very easy terms. If not sold, will rent it for $1,800 per year.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., 48 FEET FRONT, near Thirty-second-st., $150 per foot; a bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE FOR ACRE property, good 2-story and basement brick house on West Washington-st., near Lincoln, south front; barn on the premises. OLINGER & BALLARD, corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 WASHINGTON-st.:

Jackson-st., fine manufacturing property, being 150x190 feet, south front, between Desplaines and Halsted-sts.

Harrison-st., 3 new 2-story frame houses, east of Leavitt-st., on easy terms.

South Sangamon-st., 75x125 feet, with 2 2-story and basement brick houses between Adams and Jackson-sts.

Chicago-av., 2 lots between Lincoln and Robey-sts.

G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME NO. 119 PEORIA-st., lot 50 feet, east front, at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS—WABASH-AV., NEAR Twenty-sixth-st., marble-front.

WEST SIDE—A large brick residence, complete in all its appointments, lot 72 feet front, and very deep, in a desirable neighborhood, and convenient to cars.

LAKE VIEW—A frame dwelling. Terms easy.

Also unimproved lots, some charmingly located.

For sale by BELDEN F. CULVER, 147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—984 PRAIRIE-AV., 2-STORY AND basement marble front house, 25 or 50 feet of ground, $26,000 or $36,000 respectively. Improvements cost $18,000. A. GALLOWAY & SON, corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD HOUSES AND lots on Jackson and Adams-sts., east of California-av. Address McCALLY, Builder, 1081 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO COTTAGE HOUSES AT No. 126 Fulton-st., with lease.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER—NEW 2-STORY and basement brick dwelling, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; terms to suit any good man. Inquire at 829 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—100X100, ON ILLINOIS-ST., OR WILL trade for acre property well located. HAIR & CO., Room 26, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—A NICE NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE, ON Erie-st., between Robey and Hoyne, with lot; terms easy. Inquire of owner, J. M. MILLARD, 119 South Clark-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—GOOD NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE, very near horse and steam cars, South Side, for only $3,500—$500 cash each year. Also two-story house, east front on Prairie-av., lot 25x125 to alley, $4,700, easy payments. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SWELL FRONT, FRENCH ROOF, basement brick houses, 14 rooms each, all modern improvements, situated on West Monroe-st., between Paulina and Wood-sts., north front, in the best-looking brick block in the West Division; price low, and terms easy. Also two lots, with good 2-story frame house, containing 9 rooms, with a fine set of shade trees in front, $8,000; easy terms. Apply at house, 549 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT $3,500; $1,000 CASH, BALANCE IN 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent. The 2-story and basement house, with lot, No. 449 Warren-av. It will rent for $50 per month; possession May 1; rooms are large. It is on a popular street leading from Union to Central Park, and the party that buys and keeps it will find it a choice investment. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. R. HORD & CO., 89 CLARK-ST., a handsome brick residence with 80 feet of ground, on Michigan-av., just south of Fourteenth-st.; will be sold at a bargain if taken this week.

FOR SALE—A NEAT NEW HOUSE AND LOT 25X125 on Indiana-av., south of Thirty-second-st., with barn, offered very cheap. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—22 LOTS NEAR McCORMICK'S REAPER manufactory; can be retailed at a great profit. OLINGER & BALLARD, corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME, LOT 50x125, West Washington-st., corner Lincoln; house is heated by steam, and has all modern improvements. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, 150 WEST WASHINGTON-st.:

$10,000—Splendid 12-room brick basement dwelling, lot 25x125, alley side and rear, all modern improvements, on May-st., between Washington and Madison; must be sold this week.

$5,000—Easy terms; 13-room 2-story new dwelling, lot 25x125, south front, on Van Buren-st., near Hoyne; possession May 1.

$3,500—6-room cottage and lot on Pierce-st.; terms easy.

$2,500—6-room cottage and lot 50x150, on monthly payments, at Irving Park, close to Depot; new.

$1,500—25x125 feet on Harrison-st., between Robey and Hoyne.

$100 per foot—75x175 on Wabash-av. and Thirty-eighth-st., east front.

$250 each—2 5-room cottages, to be moved, on Green-st., between Randolph and Lake; good houses.

$90 per acre—40 acre farm well improved, ¾ of a mile south of Depot, at Downer's Grove; good fruits of all kinds; terms easy.

FOR SALE—312½X160 FEET, CORNER OF CALUMET-av. and Fifty-seventh-st. Calumet-av. is here 100 feet wide, and the alley is 20 feet. This property is covered with a dense grove. A bargain.

441x150 feet, northwest corner of Indiana-av. and Forty-ninth-st., cheap.

100x161 feet, State-st., north of Forty-seventh-st.

Ten acres southeast corner, of Ashland-av. and Forty-sixth-st.

265x177¼ feet, northwest corner of South Park-av. and Fifty-seventh-st.

Ten acres corner of Stoney Island-av. and Seventy-first-st., with improvements.

Plats of all the above-described property can be seen at owner's office. Will sell cheap and very long time.

NELSON THOMASSON, Room 5 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—NO. 55—FINE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.; lot 27x175; all modern improvements.

No. 41—House and lot on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st., $14,000.

No. 3—Marble front on Wabash-av.; offered at a great bargain, near Fourteenth-st.

No. 8—Bryan-av., lot 50x150, 2-story house, water and gas, 11 rooms, $10,500.

No. 11—House and lot on Butterfield-st., $4,050.

No. 159—2-story and basement brick on Wabash-av., near Thirty-second-st., $12,500; easy terms.

No. 156—House and lot on Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st., brick, hall, parlor, and bed-room, first floor, good barn, furnace, gas, etc., $12,500.

ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY, IN TWO AND five-acre tracts, in Lill & Diversey's Subdivision, Sec. 29, 40, 14, well located for immediate subdivision; cheap if disposed of soon.

100x200 feet in Lake View, near new Town Hall; a splendid spot for a residence.

Lots on Wilcox, Monroe, and Madison-sts.

25 feet corner First and Robey-sts.

20 feet on Chicago-av., near Rush-st.

Basement cottage house on Centre-st., near Halsted, containing 6 rooms, closets, etc.; Lot is 31½ feet front.

Two cottages on leased ground on West Side.

House on Cass-st., with ten years' lease of ground; rental, $70 per year, now renting for $25 per month; price, $500. PHELPS & BICHL, 126 South Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—NO. 25—50x130 FEET TO ALLEY, ON Thirty-seventh-st., east of Ellis-av.; $110 per ft.

No. 54—37x125, east front, on Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st.; $125 per ft.

No. 53—4 84-100 acres corner Vincennes-av. and Forty-third-st.; $12,000 per acre, 1-5 cash.

No. 52—246x200 ft on Lake-av. (lake frontage), near Forty-first-st.; $200 per ft.

No. 48—No. 50 Lake-av.; fine large residence, brick basement, lot 50x150, overlooking lake; water, gas, and good barn; $15,000.

We have a large number of houses in city for sale, which we will show customers, valued at $5,000 to $25,000.

ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS IN THE South Division:

92x165, northwest corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-sixth-st.

100x266, South Park boulevard, Thirty-seventh-st.

125x266, South Park boulevard, south and near Thirty-seventh-st.

100 feet, Indiana-av., south and near Twenty-ninth-st.

50 feet, Calumet-av., south and near Twenty-third-st.

50 feet, Wabash-av., south and near Twenty-fifth-st.

The above are all first-class lots, offered at very reasonable prices, and on easy terms.

G. A. LELAND, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-sixth-st., double brick house, with modern improvements; no basement; lot 50x160; a most desirable home; $26,000.

Calumet-av., 113; very fine house; $20,000; $2,500 cash, and balance in annual payments of $2,500 each.

WM. GARNETT & CO., 25 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, CORNER FORTY-SEVENTH-st. and Ashland-av.; $17,500.

WM. GARNETT & CO., 25 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—AT $15,000, $18,000, $30,000; ELEGANT marble houses; Michigan, Prairie, Wabash-avs.; built when labor and materials were cheap. Will be sold low; $3,000 cash; 10 years' time. S. MEARS, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, AND ON very easy terms, 150x175, on Wabash-av., corner Forty-second-st., east front. Inquire of M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN IF SOLD TO-DAY, 8x12 and 10x12 new plain rail sash glazed. Inquire 50 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOTS ON MILWAUKEE-av. for $500. Small payment down, balance on time; 8 per cent; choice bargains. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. R. HORD & CO., 89 CLARK-ST.; 40x180 feet, on Indiana-av., just south of Twenty-sixth-st.; a delightful neighborhood for a residence; will be sold cheap.

Two beautiful lots on the corner of Vincennes-av. and Forty-fourth-st., 128x165 feet each.

Two-story frame house, with brick basement, on Throop-st., near Jefferson Park.

Lots on Twenty-second, Moore, and Ambrose-sts., between Leavitt and Campbell, in the most rapidly growing portion of the city. Very cheap, and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON SHERMAN-ST., OPPOSITE the new Michigan Southern Passenger Depot. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT No. 308 Walnut-st.; price, $4,500; house in good order, and contains 11 rooms, besides closets. Terms, $2,000 cash, balance on time. Apply to owner, 215½ West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—FOREST-AV., NEAR THIRTY-SECOND-st.; a fine large house and 50 foot lot, $7,500. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fifth-st.; house and lot at a great bargain. Inquire at 190 Dearborn-st. TOWNSEND & MacCONN.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ASHLEY AND FOURTH-sts., near Robey.

Lots on Jackson-st., east of Centre-av.

Lots on Paulina-st., near Van Buren.

25 feet on Van Buren-st., east of Lincoln, at a bargain.

MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK AND LOT, FRONTING Ellis Park; $6,300, monthly payments.

Cozy cottage, Prairie-av.; $4,500.

Two-story frame near Twenty-ninth-st.; $5,500.

Nice 10-room brick, Twentieth-st., only $6,500.

Eight-room frame and 50 feet, Englewood; $500 down. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERLING, REAL ESTATE Agent, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 13:

Wabash-av., 50x161 feet, e. f., near Thirty-fifth-st.

Michigan-av., cottage and lot near Twenty-fourth-st.

Indiana-av., house and lot near Twenty-sixth-st.

Third-av., house and lot near Polk-st., at $5,500.

Warren-av., 25x125 feet, s. f., near Leavitt-st.

Warren-av., 25x125 feet, s. f., corner Oakley-st.

Bryant-av., 25x125 feet, near Vincennes-av.

Burnside-st., 25x110 feet near Thirty-eighth-st.

Burnside-st., 50x110 feet near Thirty-ninth-st.

Whiting-st., 50x125 ft near Wells-st.

Also lots improved and unimproved on Burnside, Twenty-ninth, State, Monroe, and Adams-sts., and on other desirable thoroughfares.

FOR SALE—BY H. F. ELDRED & CO., REAL ESTATE and House Renting Agency, 155 Monroe-st.:

Washington Heights, 20 acres in Section 7, 37, 13, at a great bargain if sold soon.

Wabash-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., west front, 50x175, at less than the value, for cash.

West Twelfth-st., corner Francisco-av., opposite Douglas Park, 288x140, at a low price.

Central Park, 10 to 40 acres.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WEST TWENTY-SECOND, Hinman, and Clayton-sts.

Lots on North Ashland-av., Emma, Augusta, and Fry-sts.

7 acres corner Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-ninth-st., near South Park. OLINGER & BALLARD, Corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—VERMONT MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, 2 stories and basement, on Van Buren-st., west of Ashland-av. Would take other property, city or suburban, in part payment. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$300 BELOW ITS VALUE AND ON easy terms, 25x125 on Warren-av., just outside fire limits. Inquire at 50 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS, 87 CLARK-st.: A brick house, with gas, water, sewerage, &c., and 50-foot corner lot, at Oakland, $21,000. Also, houses on South and West Sides.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, brick basement, with 125 feet ground, shade trees, &c. No. 1082 West Adams-st., at a bargain. H. C. MOREY, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, FRONTING 1,050 FEET ON Lake-st., at Northwestern Car Works; small payment; long time. C. W. DEAN, 123 South Clark-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—100 THIRD-AV., 2 BLOCKS SOUTH of Government Buildings (Custom-House), with front on Dearborn-st., only $14,500, in 5 payments. 276 Wabash-av., 4-story marble front, lot 40x165. Acres, 2 blocks front Boulevard, east of Central Park; a bargain. Four fine acre blocks, 2 blocks from Station, South Englewood, $1,100; will retail for $300 per lot. 500 lots at Irving Park, at low prices. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 148 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—300X175 FEET, NORTHWEST CORNER Michigan-av. and Fiftieth-st.; choice location, and will be sold at a bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 112X200 FEET, ON MADISON-st., between Oakley-st. and Western-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK—2-STORY HOUSE, brick foundation, 12 rooms, lot 50x165. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, BRICK foundation, 10 rooms, on West Adams-st.; large or small lot to suit purchaser. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES IN 15, 39, 13, $10,000—$4,000 cash, $3,000 in one year, $4,000 in three years. WM. GARNETT & CO., 25 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—8 CHEAP LOTS ON DAYTON AND Fremont-sts., each 25x125. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I HAVE AN ALL CASH CUSTOMER for a residence in good location. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE LOTS EAST of Clark-st. in exchange for a block of residences, with ground, on Calumet-av., paying a nice rental. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH $4,000; will pay $1,000 cash and two acres very choice property at Washington Heights. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

WANTED—ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-second and Thirty-seventh-sts., 50 feet east front, for which a liberal cash payment will be made if it can be bought at a reasonable price. G. A. LELAND, 188 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—5 OR 6 LOTS, OR AN ACRE, ON Wentworth-av., between Fortieth and Fiftieth-sts. F. C. VIERLING, Room 13, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SMALL PIECE OF GOOD GARDEN and fruit land near city, in exchange for house and acre garden in Roscoe, Ill., near Beloit. Address E 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—NEAR BUSINESS CENTRE, AGENCY of building in which I can have real estate and printing office. Address W 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FARM WORTH $10,000 TO $20,000, IN exchange for a well assorted stock of dry goods. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HIGHWOOD, BETWEEN EVANSTON and Lake Forest, on the lake shore, in a beautiful park, with vigorous growth of large shade trees, gravel walks and drives.

$1,500—Cottage, side wing, two piazzas, bay window, inside blinds; $250 yearly for two years; $1,000 in five years.

$2,000—Very stylish cottage, front and side piazza, bay window, hall, parlor, sitting, dining, and family room, rear addition, with kitchen and woodshed; same terms.

$4,000—Two-story brick; any terms, no matter how favorable.

$4,000—Spacious brick near W. W. Boyington's palatial residence. All above houses have desirable lots.

Houses built to suit, and sold on as favorable terms.

Houses are carefully and substantially built, one hour from Chicago; yearly commutation, 13 cents a ride. The terms on which I offer these houses will cost you only what you are now paying for rent; so you can decide between a ride of one hour to your own home on trains that carry a large number of the wealthiest merchants of Chicago past Highwood to their palatial residences in Lake Forest, or hang ¼ to ½ of an hour on rear of street-car to rented house in poor location, subjecting yourself to annoyance of frequent removals and ever-advancing prices of rents.

E. ASHLEY MEARS,
Residence Highwood; office 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 EAST Madison-st.,

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

We will offer for a few days some very choice tracts, located at and adjoining this charming and rapidly growing suburb, at prices and terms that must certainly command the attention of buyers:

40 acres in n e ¼ of Sec. 6, 37, 14.
10 acres in Hitt's Sub. of Sec. 6, 37, 14.
80 acres in Sec. 19, 37, 14.
160 acres in n e ¼ of Sec. 23, 37, 13.
200 acres in Sec. 21, 37, 13, grove and prairie.
120 acres in Sec. 24, 37, 13, grove and prairie.
130 acres in Sec. 21, 37, 13, grove and prairie.
176 acres in Sec. 15, 37, 13, a bargain.
160 acres in Sec. 15, 37, 13, a bargain.
40 acres in Sec. 25, 37, 13.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—ADJOINING OLD city limits, only 4 miles from Court-House, accessible by steam cars; commutation fare 6¼ cents; large frontage on Humboldt boulevard, Fullerton and Western-avs.; trees have been set out over the entire property; sidewalks have been laid; artesian well, superior to any other in this vicinity, flowing at the rate of 350 gallons per minute of pure water, equal in every respect to that of Lake Michigan. Purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes, while at the same time the property is rapidly enhancing in value by the city improvements, which will soon reach this vicinity. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. Price of lots from $400 to $600. We can furnish printed abstract of title to the above property. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE, NEW, AND LOT well improved, on Madison-av., near Fifty-eighth-st., opposite Fernwood, Hyde Park, $7,500.

Park-av., north of Hyde Park Hotel, fine residence, with lot 100x200 feet and barn; $22,500.

100x150, on Park-av., north of Hyde Park Hotel, east front, offered at great bargain.

House and lot on Hyde Park-av., near depot, only $8,500.

Two houses at Hyde Park, to rent, and two small houses for sale, at $2,250 each.

ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3 LARGE LOTS, WITH FIRST-CLASS houses, at Oak Park. Also, homestead lots and avenue property, subdivided. Also, business property for sale or lease. Apply to DODGE & MORE, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—TWO ACRES AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD for $3,500; or one acre for $1,750, cash. O. R. BROUSE, 460 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE LOTS; HIGH STATE OF CULTIVATION; good dry land; 23 miles from Chicago; on Fort Wayne Railroad; one-fourth mile from Hobart; population, 1,000; price, including city lot, $500; cash, $25; balance, $10 monthly. Office days, Monday and Friday, 9 to 5. J. EARLE, Room 3, basement, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A NEAT GOTHIC dwelling, brick basement, 8 rooms, hard and soft water, and furnace; lot 142x152 feet, with fruit and shade trees; easy terms. Apply to ROBT. GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK PROPERTY—

Fine residence and grounds fronting lake, north of hotel.

Nice place, with lot 60x150, and good house and barn near hotel, east front, for $10,000; gas and good water.

Comfortable house, and lot 68x125, near depot, cellar, brick foundation; $5,500, easy terms.

Beautiful home and fine grounds on Washington-av.

Choice building lots in Egandale, easy terms, and lots on principal streets at Hyde Park.

ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$60, WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, 8 rooms, in Evanston. Inquire at HEDDEN'S store near depot, or 127 West Washington-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES, WITH large grounds at $1,500, $1,800, $2,500, $3,500, $4,500, $5,000, and up to $25,000, on any terms desired; also, houses to rent. Inquire of the owner, at 74 Dearborn-st., or at Hinsdale, O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES, WITH large grounds at $1,500, $1,800, $2,500, $3,500, $4,500, $5,000, and up to $25,000, on any terms desired. The property may be seen by calling on me at my residence in Hinsdale any afternoon. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—HALF ACRE LOTS, WASHINGTON Heights, on hundred-foot avenues, wide alleys, $500, $25 cash, $5 a month, 6 per cent. C. W. DEAN, 123 South Clark-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PLACES IN Evanston; is beautifully situated, and is complete in all of its details, such as garden, stables, shade-trees, etc.

Several houses in North Evanston, on the east side of the railway, and within three minutes' walk of the depot.

Also, the best lots in Evanston and North Evanston.

Apply to H. M. KIDDER, 108 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AND LOT, AT OAK Park, 8 miles west of Chicago, on C. & N. W. Railway. Terms easy to suit purchaser. Apply to H. SCHRODER 140 North Union-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—SEVERAL FINE new houses just completed, fifty more to be built this season. We have excellent water, fine sewerage to the lake, broad plank sidewalks. Our avenues are all eighty feet wide and are being clayed and gravelled. Now is the time to purchase either a home or some of our beautiful lots, which are near the depot and the lake shore drives. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY SIMMONS & SMITH, 186 MADISON-st., Room 4: Houses and lots in Evanston, Norwood Park, and Ravenswood; cheap; easy terms.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—127 CHOICE LOTS at Riverside; large map showing location in my office. Trading men, make a note of this. E. H. CUMMINGS.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN EVANSTON, 33 FT. FRONT, by 150, for $250; one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years; or $10 monthly payments. Come and see them. ROBERT COMMONS, 140 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SEC. 10, 40, 13, THAT will bear investigation. Parties desiring something nice for subdivision, call and see us. UNDERWOOD & COMBS, Room 18, 161 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT PARK SIDE, ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL Railroad, 11 acres, which can be retailed at large profit; this property adjoins depot; commutation fare, 10 cents. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in the pleasant and healthy town of Geneva. Terms made easy. For particulars address P. O. Box 55, Geneva, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16:

40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13.
40 acres in Sec. 18, 38, 13.

FOR SALE—FOUR 10-ACRE BLOCKS, NORTHWEST of Humboldt Park, $500 per acre; 10 acres near corner of Western and North-avs., at a bargain; three 5-acre blocks near Wicker Park, $4,500 per acre, ¼ cash; 184 high grove land, adjoining Lombard, $16,000. LINN & HAWKINSON, 89 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN NORTH EVANSTON, 5 minutes' walk of depot; house contains eight rooms; lot 100x200 feet. Price, $3,500, easy terms. Possession May 1. SAMUEL POTKIN, Water office, LaSalle and Adams-sts.

FOR SALE—6 EIGHTY ACRE PIECES IN TOWNS of Lake, Worth and Lyons, at from $40 to $300 per acre. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, COR. lot (near depot) 100x128 feet deep, will sell at $6 per foot; lots in same block selling at $10 per foot. Address X 97, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—36 LOTS IN SEC. 33, TOWN, 37, R. 14, situated on the river; cheap for cash; title perfect. E. KELLOGG, Room 50, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY AT HIGHLAND PARK—The most delightfully situated suburb near Chicago, 90 feet above Lake Michigan, abounding in beautiful knolls, ridges, ravines and groves, fine drives, three churches, two schools, elegant new hotel having all modern comforts. We have for sale lots varying in size of from 100 feet front to 5 acres. Also, several handsomely improved places. All of which will be sold upon very easy terms. Will go out any day at 1 o'clock p. m., to show the property. Parties can return at 6:25 p. m. All trains stop each way. KEELER, PLATT & CO., 147 Randolph-st., Real Estate, &c.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSTON, and Glencoe, 18 houses and cottages, having from 5 to 10 rooms, at low figures. Terms, one-fifth cash, and balance in monthly or yearly payments. C. E. BROWNE, Grover's Block, near depot, Evanston.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL OF THE CHOICEST LOTS in Hinsdale. Terms easy. Inquire of owner, W. H. WELLS, No. 1 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property—House of 18 rooms and barn, and lot 146x235, at Hinsdale. D. L. & G. W. PERRY, 166 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS, 87 CLARK-st.: Houses and large lots at Maywood, ranging in price from $4,000 to $7,500. Also, house at Oak Park, $5,500.

FOR SALE—A NEAT GOTHIC DWELLING, BRICK basement, 8 rooms, hard and soft water, and furnace; lot 142x152 ft., with fruit and shade trees; easy terms. Apply to ROBT. GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT OAKLAND—AN ELEGANT HOME, with all modern conveniences—house finely finished off inside, good barn, and large yard and garden, near horse and steam cars. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6⅔ ACRES IN PITNER'S SUBDIVISION in Section 27, 38, 14, near Englewood. OLINGER & BALLARD, corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL residences; also, choice variety of lots. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Rooms 34 and 36, Major Block.

FOR SALE—10 ACRE-LOTS, NEW COTTAGE ON each; half improved; good, dry land; some timber; at Hobart Station; Chicago, 31 miles. Price, $70 per acre; terms easy. Office days, Fridays and Mondays. J. EARLE, Room 3, basement 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD, NEAR THE DEPOT, large, new, modern house, 11 rooms, stone cellar and cistern, large lot, 20 minutes from Wells-st. depot by hourly trains after May 1. A bargain and terms very favorable. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AT WHEATON; MY CHOICE home near the college and depot; house 10 rooms; good cellars, wells, and cistern; large grounds 2½ acres, 100 bearing fruit trees, small fruits, large evergreens, and shade trees. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS NEAR GRAND CROSSING. Ground high, and on Seventy-fifth-st. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—WE ARE selling lots, half acres, and blocks in the original of this growing suburb, on four, five, and six years' time. Call and get a plat. GILBERT & GIVINS, 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—A FEW FIRST-class residences, all near depot, built by the owners to live in, with an eye to comfort and convenience; plenty of shrubbery, and fruit of all kinds, asparagus, etc. Photographs of two can be seen at KEELER, PLATT & CO.'S, 147 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Bank.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT ON MADISON-AV., east front, near Fifty-seventh-st., Hyde Park; great bargain. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $3,000 to $15,000; also choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 150 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SOME BARGAINS IN LOTS and acres near the new car shops, west of Central Park.

Also lots fronting the Park near Lake-st.

ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—4-STORY OCTAGON MARBLE-FRONTS, 1151 and 1153 Michigan-av.—block of two houses, east front. I am prepared to put these houses at prices to bring best of prompt-paying tenants, and parties can have them a term of years if desired. The furniture will be rented with 1153 if wished. I want responsible men, and will make prices to secure such. E. ASHLEY MEARS, owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE city, low to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 3-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front dwelling, No. 12 Eldridge-court; rent $1,800 a year. Also 2-story frame dwelling No. 287 Michigan-av. Apply to J. O. FARRINGTON, office of Geo. C. Clarke, 3 and 4 Bryan Block. Rent $1,500 a year.

TO RENT—MAY 1, A TWO-STORY HOUSE CONTAINING 7 large rooms, very conveniently located in the West Division. Would prefer an American family. Rent only $40. Address Z 56, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NO. 155 CENTRE-AV., CONTAINING 10 rooms, modern improvements; $75 per month. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—MAY 1, LARGE, NEW, MODERN house at Maywood, near depot, 11 rooms, stone cellar and cistern, large lot, 20 minutes from Wells-st. depot, hourly trains after May 1. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—544 HUBBARD-ST., FURNISHED, FOR board of owners.

TO RENT—MAY 1—TWO FIRST-CLASS COTTAGES, Nos. 349 and 353 Douglas-place, near Prairie-av. Also, first-class brick house, corner Dayton-st. and Western-av. Inquire of SCOTT & GAGE, No. 331 South Halsted-st., between 1 and 3 p. m.

TO RENT—NO. 18 UNION-AV., WEST OF COTTAGE-av. Also, No. 20 Union-av., furnished; both have good barns. Apply at No. 16 Union-av., or at Room 5, 168 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, PIANO, &C., 2-STORY frame house, Wabash-av., north of Twentieth-st. Pleasant home. LEVI WING & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, AN ELEGANT THREE-story and basement marble-front house, all modern improvements, handsomely furnished throughout, with brick barn, on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st. H. F. ELDRED & CO., 155 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME DWELLING ON Bowen-av. Dwelling houses 323 and 330 West Taylor-st., gas, water, furnace, etc.; good barn to each. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block, northwest corner of Madison and Market-sts.

TO RENT—THE FINE FRAME DWELLING NO. 305 Park-av., with hot and cold water, water closets, and all modern improvements; stable and carriage house in rear. Apply to ARTHUR C. DUCAT, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av., near Twelfth-st., 12 rooms, with modern improvements, fully furnished. W. J. BARNEY, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, barn, and 50 foot lot; price, $1,800. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—IN NORTH DIVISION, SOUTHWEST corner of Belden-av. and Halsted-st., large 2-story and brick basement house of 8 rooms, with modern improvements. Dining-room and kitchen on main floor. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Nixon's Building, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, 477 HUBBARD-ST., with large garden, and house 475 West Indiana-st., from May 1. W. WALLER, No. 8, 220 State-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, CONVENIENT to business centre, to small family, only $40 per month. Call or address J. H. MANNY, Jr., 64 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—2 COTTAGES OF 6 ROOMS, EACH good location, $35 per month. Apply 226 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE WITH 6 ROOMS, CLOSETS, water, and all conveniences, located No. 29 Hermitage-av., third street west of Ashland-av. Rent $40 a month in advance. Take Van Buren-st. cars and ride to Hermitage-av., the cottage is first north of Van Buren-st. Possession May 1.

TO RENT—DWELLING 483 WEST MADISON-ST., gas, hot and cold water, etc. Apply at the house, or at Room 1, 128 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, COTTAGE 457 HUBBARD-ST., and cottage 466 West Indiana-st. W. WALLER, No. 8, 220 State-st.

TO RENT—ON EGAN-AV. (THIRTY-NINTH-ST.), a pleasant and comfortable house of 7 rooms, convenient to street cars and Hyde Park trains. Apply at 170 Egan-av.

TO RENT—MAY 1, DWELLING 414 WEST MADISON-st., and also 476 West Indiana-st. W. WALLER, No. 8, 220 State-st.

TO RENT—A NEARLY NEW SINGLE BRICK residence in good repair; all the modern improvements; situated in the grove, one block from the Douglas House. Inquire at HIBBARD & SPENCER, 80 Lake-st., or at 81 Bryant-av.

TO RENT—145 SOUTH LEAVITT-ST., A 7-ROOM cottage, with barn. For terms apply or address C S H, 262 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT MY HOUSE FURNISHED, 564 Michigan-av., with a large brick barn; contains all modern improvements. Rent, $3,000 for one year. None but desirable parties need apply. W. R. BURDICK.

TO RENT—4 NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGES, LAKE View, near north city limits, horse cars; $25 per month. D. WILLIAMS, 125 South Clark-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE CONTAINING 7 ROOMS, on North Franklin-st., near Oak. Apply at 81 West Kinzie-st., basement.

TO RENT—THE HOUSE NO. 673 WABASH-AV., three stories and basement, marble front; to be painted and put in good order. Possession given May 1; rent $160 per month. Apply on premises or 520 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—OF NO. 111 North Paulina-st., near Union Park. Inquire at 109½ North Paulina-st.

TO RENT—TWO BRICK HOUSES CORNER VAN Buren and Throop-sts.; one possession given immediately and the other May 1. Inquire at 150 Throop-st., before 11 a. m.

TO RENT—NO. 47 WINCHESTER-AV., COTTAGE of 7 rooms and good barn, between Monroe and Adams. HAIR & CO., Room 26, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—AN 8 ROOM HOUSE, MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, completely furnished, including piano, near Twenty-second-st., east of State, or will sell the furniture and rent house at fair value. Inquire of BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers and Brokers, 138 East Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME, 445 WEST JACKSON-st., 8 rooms, gas, water, barn large lot; $50. Two-story frame, 1450 State-st., 10 rooms and store. Also nice cottage, 215 North Halsted-st., 5 rooms, $25. 214 North Halsted-st., store and 3 rooms on first floor, 5 rooms up stairs, $45. Cottage, 70 Fourth-st., 5 rooms, $20. Two-story frame, 121 South Jefferson-st., 9 rooms, $45. Two-story frame on Irving-place, good neighborhood, 9 rooms, $45. D. E. FISKE, Room 8, Otis Block.

TO RENT—ON THE AVENUES, ELEGANT houses; Michigan-av., at $1,200, $1,350, $1,800; Prairie-av., $1,800; Wabash-av., $850, has 15 rooms, and near Twelfth-st.; board for four desired. S. MEARS, 148 LaSalle.

TO RENT—CHEAP—DOUGLAS-PLACE, AND furniture for sale, cheap, story-and-half cottage, 8 rooms, gas, water, barn, etc. Apply to J. S. GOULD, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, Thirty-second-st., east of South Park-av., in complete order, $66.66 per month. A. A. DEWEY, 155 LaSalle.

TO RENT—6 AND 8-ROOM-COTTAGES ON WALNUT and other streets, near street cars. D. LEONARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FROM 1ST MAY, HOUSE 44 SHELDON-st., near Washington; has 10 rooms and large attic, bath room, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences, gas chandeliers, marble mantels, cook stove, &c.; rent $100 per month, or owner will reserve one room and let balance for $75 per month. Inquire at 75 Loomis-st., first house south of Adams, east side, after 1 p. m.

TO RENT—HOUSE 1247 INDIANA-AV., CONTAINING 11 rooms, bath, etc. Apply at 1249 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—BRICK DWELLING OF 14 ROOMS, near Union Park, full of first-class boarders, with about $800 furniture for sale. R. M. POUCHER, Room 13 Otis Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TO A SMALL FAMILY to Oct. 1, a 2-story and basement brick house, which has been thoroughly cleaned. Inquire on the premises, 1029 Prairie-av. Possession given immediately.

Suburban.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—MY HOUSE ON UNIVERSITY-place, Evanston, with garden well stocked with fruits and flowers; has barn and stables. This house is pleasantly situated in the shade of full grown white oak; is near the lake, and within seven minutes' walk of the depot. Apply on the premises, or to HENRY M. KIDDER, 108 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN WINNETKA, on Elm-st., two blocks from station. Address J. LEONARD, Winnetka, Ill.

TO RENT—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS, 87 CLARK-ST., 3 houses at Maywood, $25, $30, and $40 a month.

TO RENT—AT MAYWOOD, NICE TWO-STORY house, convenient to depot. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Rooms 34 and 36 Major Block.

TO RENT—IN WINNETKA—ANOTHER NEW house, 7 rooms, $40 per month; another of 8 rooms, $22 per month. R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN, (COMMISSIONER FROM ONE OF the States to the World's Fair, at Vienna, desires to engage a private secretary; one who can loan the commissioner $4,000. Address, for an interview, S 15, Tribune office.

A PAPER FOR THE UNMARRIED OF AMERICA, the "Matrimonial News," sold by all newsdealers. Send 10 cents for sample copy to P. O. Box 507, Chicago.

COLONY—WE LEAVE FOR SOUTHERN DAKOTA next week. All who want free homes come and see us; better inducements, climate, soil, &c., than ever before offered to settlers. H. B. STEVENS, Secretary, 187 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 464 State-st.

CITY WASH-BOARD MANUFACTORY FOR SALE; partner preferred; rare business chance. Apply from 9 to 12 a. m., to CHAS. MUNN, 75 Beach-st.

GAZE'S TOURIST TICKETS FOR EUROPE and the East, by short sea-routes from England. Gaze's Hotel Coupons for Europe and the East. Tickets by the Inman & Northwestern Railway. Atlantic passages secured by any line of steamships. American office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR PRIVATE, MEDICAL and law libraries, at the Standard Old Book Store. CHAPIN BROS., 114 and 116 East Madison-st., four doors east of Franklin.

STONER'S INVENTORS' BUREAU. D. STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors, 126 Clark-st., Rooms 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36. We buy and sell patents.

TREES! TREES! PLANT TREES!—2000 LOMBARDY poplars, the best and cheapest tree to sell, for sale cheap. Inquire of S. F. TOBIN, 637 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED TO FURNISH TEAM BY THE YEAR to work for a wholesale firm. Address CHARLES SAYERS, 717 West Washington-st.

WANTED—JOBS OF HOUSE PAINTING AND paper hanging on very reasonable terms. Inquire at 316 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL. APPLY TO MINER T. AMES & CO., 1 West Randolph-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

A WHEELER & WILSON FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, in half cabinet case, cost $80, improved glass slipper, etc., equal to new, in perfect order, price $40. 14 Eighteenth-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENERAL office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 572 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES—the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 328 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 15, 1873, to 155 State-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORE 11 AND 12 MARKET-ST., IN a Garrett Building, also, large lofts over corner Lake and Market-sts. Apply to O. LUNT, Room 6, Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—WEST MADISON-ST., STORE 622, FOR one year from May 1, to a responsible party. A. BLAKE, 137 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, with fire-proof vaults; only one flight stairs; first-class in all respects. Apply to owner, Room 5, same building, No. 126 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF 23 and 25 South Canal-st., 40x80 each, together or separate. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK STORE IN THE railroad town of Nashua, Iowa. Address P. O. Box No. 23, Nashua, Chickasaw County, Iowa.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN ALL LOCATIONS, low, to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE WAREHOUSE, WITH ALL MODERN conveniences, located on the northwest corner of Cass and Michigan-sts.; 3 stories and basement; now occupied by H. W. Rogers, 17, 1 to rent from May 1. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 223 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR STORAGE, OR MANUFACTURING—West Side, in the immediate vicinity of Canal and Washington-sts., a stone-building, containing three lofts suitable for heavy business, such as hardware, oil, wool, etc. Address B 68, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND SLEEPING-APARTMENTS in building corner Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.; water, gas, and all modern improvements in all rooms. Apply in building. JOHN S. GARLAND & CO.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT STORE 128 WEST MADISON-st., near Halsted, 25x80. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 138 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors of No. 66 Lake-st., first door from State. Inquire on first floor of R. C. MACHESNEY.

TO RENT—LIGHTED BASEMENT, 20 CONGRESS-st., one door from Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A CORNER STORE, 75x25; also the upper floor containing 18 rooms, now occupied as a boarding-house. Apply at 300 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—A FINE SUITE OF OFFICES IN BUILDING corner Halsted and Madison-sts., over drug store. Well adapted for a physician. Inquire in drug store.

TO RENT—THE THREE UPPER FLOORS OF 170 Clark-st., with power and independent hoistway. C. W. PIERCE, 181 Madison-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN EXCHANGE BUILDING, corner Clark and Washington-sts.; cheapest in the city. Apply at Room 42, Exchange Building.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, NO. 310 State-st. Also the loft of same building. GILBERT & GIVINS, 54 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE 333 WEST MADISON-ST., $75; Grocery over store, well lighted, $40. See owner, 436 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FINISHED LIGHT basements, 40x100, together or separate, in central part of the city; also, office on 1st floor if desired. Address SAMPSON, Real Estate, 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 97 Third-av., suitable for any business or light manufacturing. H. LOWY, Room 5, south-west corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—A DOCK, FROM MAY 1, ON THE northeast corner of Lake-st. Bridge. Apply to R. CHESTER, Lamp Manufacturer, 4 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM, 84 LASALLE-ST., ROOM 2, at $20 per month. ROBERT GREER.

TO RENT—THE WELL-KNOWN RESTAURANT No. 64 West Madison-st.; plenty of room on first floor and six rooms up-stairs. Best location on West Side for restaurant or boarding-house. Part of fixtures for sale cheap; partly on time. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—STORE 62 WEST MADISON-ST.; POSSESSION May 1. Inquire at 64 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES—GOOD LIGHT, AND FIRST-class finish, at $12 to $20 per month, opposite Metropolitan Block, at 47 LaSalle-st., by WM. H. CONDON, Room 2.

TO RENT—STORES—IN CHOICE LOCATIONS, on West Madison-st. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

TO RENT—3D AND 4TH FLOORS, 83 STATE-ST., 20x100 feet, low, to nice light business. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT LARGE STORE ON RANDOLPH-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.; rent low to good tenant. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED or unfurnished for gentleman and wife or for 2 gents, at 74 Honore-st.

TO RENT—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, SUITES OF 6 rooms, gas, water, and water-closets with each, light and airy, in Thompson's Block. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT Honore Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Apply at No. 38.

TO RENT—LODGING ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN in second and third stories brick building corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts.; have inside blinds, with gas and closets on same floor. Apply at Room 40, No. 105 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR, 6 ROOMS, DWELLING 109 West Jackson-st., $35. Apply at St. Charles Hotel, 48 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITHOUT board, after May 1. Address W 38, Tribune office.

TO RENT—30 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., 3 FURNISHED front rooms for four gentlemen.

TO RENT—A PLAIN, RESPECTABLE COUPLE CAN have a good, convenient basement, who would do work of upper part of the house. Apply at 529 Wabash-av., up stairs.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM 20 CONGRESS-ST., one door from Wabash-av.

TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR No. 97 Third-av., for families, with all conveniences. H. LOWY, Room 5 southwest corner Clark and Monroe.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished, for gentleman and lady. Board for lady only. Address W 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY—A TENEMENT of 6 rooms with closets and pantries, in a new house, just completed, on the North Side, and within two blocks of Clark-st. cars. Call at 101 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, 86 SOUTH GREEN-ST., NEAR Madison, $30 per month.

TO RENT—AT 638 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., TWO unfurnished parlors, with gas and water closet. Also a furnished room.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM for 2 two gentlemen at 251 West Monroe-st., near Sangamon.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, WITH or without board, at 436 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM FOR TWO SINGLE gentlemen at 775 Wabash-av. Terms moderate.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; ONE SINGLE room, suitable for one or two single gentlemen. Apply at 469 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM AND CLOSET, $10. Also 1 small room, for gentleman, with patent bed, $7. 124 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 5 TO 8 rooms, on leased ground, or to move before May 1. Must be a bargain. Call at or address 835 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 TO 5 ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING; gentleman and wife only. References given and required. McKOWN, 240 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY WIDOW LADY, SMALL tenement, and board owner for rent; or would take situation as housekeeper. Can furnish a comfortable home. No objection to children. Address MRS. MARY HOPE, Post-Office, City.

WANTED—TO RENT—BEFORE THE 1ST OF May, 3 unfurnished rooms by gentleman and wife (no children) in a respectable locality. South Side preferred. No objection to suburbs. Rent must be low. Address Y 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE CONTAINING 8 or 9 rooms in a good neighborhood, by a responsible party (American, without children); rent not to exceed $50 or $60 per month. Good references and prompt pay. Address Y 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE AND desirable tenant, from May to October or November next or a longer period—A first-class furnished house of about 12 rooms, on the South Side. Address Q 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SMALL FAMILY, about 4 rooms, South Side, in the vicinity of Harrison. Address, for Monroe-st. References given. Address 501 South State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY RESPECTABLE AND prompt-paying tenant, small house, or four rooms, first-floor; send location and lowest rent to permanent tenant. K, 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 5 OR 6 ROOMS, near Madison-st. cars, West Side; will pay $20 to $25, in advance; two in family. Address N 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR PERMANENT OCCUPANCY, on the South Side, east of State-st., two or three rooms, or whole floor, with modern conveniences, near a boarding-house. Address, with terms, which must be reasonable, D. H. WHITACRE, 1096 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM THE OWNER, A nice cottage of 6 or 7 rooms; or will rent rooms, if they are modern, in a good neighborhood, not over one mile from business centre; rent must not exceed $20 per month. The best of references given. Address X 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, SUITABLE for sleeping apartment and sitting-room, nicely furnished, where no questions will be asked. Address, this week, X 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—12 OR 20 ROOMS, BY A first-class tenant. Call at once. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, about 4 rooms somewhere in the vicinity of Harrison, Adams, Monroe or Halsted-sts. Best references given. Address 501 South State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES FOR FIRST-class tenants in all parts of the city. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 6 TO 8 ROOMS, well located on South Side, north of Thirty-fifth-st. Rent $40; good tenant. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE, 7 TO 9 ROOMS, east of Lincoln-st., good location; rent $25 to $30 per month; A 1 tenant. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE CONTAINING 10 or 12 rooms, in a good location. GEORGE ROSS & CO., 47 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—GOOD HOUSE, IN NICE locality, near Union Park; rent not to exceed $1,500. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 6 TO 9 ROOMS, good location, North Side, south of Chicago-av., $30. Good tenant. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—OR PURCHASE, A SMALL house on West Side, in pleasant neighborhood, not north of Randolph-st. nor west of Union Park. If purchase, will pay $500 down, balance on monthly payments; price from $2,000 to $4,000. Address, with particulars, X 25, Tribune office.

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—A HORSE, WHICH THE OWNER can have by proving property, paying charges and taking the same away. Address W. R. BENTLEY, corner of Forty-seventh and Arnold-sts.

TAKEN UP—A STRAYED COW, AT NO. 119 SEBOR-st. Any person who will prove property and pay charges can have her.

FOUND.

FOUND—A GOAT, WHICH THE OWNER CAN have by paying for this advertisement. Call at 487 Fifth-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS SALESMEN; none but experienced hands need apply. Best of references required. Apply at 8 o'clock. MERIGOLD & LOYD, 220 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ENTRY CLERK, who writes a good hand and has had some experience. W 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AND ACTIVE OFFICE boy, 14 to 16 years old; must be a good penman and quick at figures. Address, in own handwriting, A. M. WRIGHT & CO., 36 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—CLERK, AT EVERETT HOUSE, 218 West Madison-st.; none but steady, temperate man need apply. Apply at office.

WANTED—TEMPORARILY, TO CLOSE UP A set of books, &c., the services of a good book-keeper. Address, with reference, Y 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS bookkeeping. GEORGE ROSS & CO., 47 Michigan-av.

Trades.

WANTED—SIX OR EIGHT GOOD PAINTERS FOR the season. Come to 719 State-st.

WANTED—PAPER HANGERS AT HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON, 197 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WAGON MAKER, AT No. 219 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CAKE BAKER AT PEOPLE'S bakery, 195 South Desplaines-st.; also a stout boy. Apply early this morning.

WANTED—PAINTERS. APPLY AT CONDON'S Building, 47 LaSalle-st. O'BRIEN BROS.

WANTED—PAINTERS AND CARPENTERS TO take contracts in Highwood, ½ pay in real estate; every contractor at Highwood has made money rapidly, a good home can be secured in one year. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 148 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—HOUSE PAINTERS—2 FIRST-CLASS house painters to go to Lake Forest; city wages paid. Apply at 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday, April 16, to Mr. REID, of Reid, Murdoch & Fisher, corner Washington and Market-sts.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, TWO GOOD PAPER-hangers, at Braidwood paper store, 654 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARPENTERS AT 47 LaSalle-st.; no others need apply. W. THOMPSON.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, ONE DOOR NORTH Peckering's grocery store; city limits, at termination of horse-cars; bring tools along; also plastering job to be given out.

WANTED—A GOOD, PRACTICAL CUTTER. APply at 228 South State-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD COAT AND FOUR PANTS makers. 228 State-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A MAN THOROUGHLY competent to run a low pressure boiler at BISHOP COURT HOTEL, 511 West Madison-st.

WANTED—WINDOW-FRAME MAKER. CALL this morning at 230 Michigan-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A MALE NURSE FOR THE SMALL-pox hospital. Apply at Board of Health office, Room 10 City Hall.

WANTED—A HAIR WEAVER, AT 124 TWENTY-second-st. First-class pay and plenty of work will be given to a competent hand.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO SMART BOYS as waiters in rear of 131 LaSalle-st., Open Board Building.

WANTED—SIX ACTIVE, SOBER MEN FOR THE country, light work and large profits. Call early between 8 and 10 o'clock at 149 North Desplaines-st.

WANTED—BOY, AT WARNER & BEERS' OFFICE, 64 West Lake-st.

WANTED—PRESS BOY, ONE WHO CAN MAKE ready Liberty press. 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD HANDS ON A NEW road, not far from Chicago; plenty of station work; entirely free fare. Apply early to HENRY HJORTH & CO., 210 South Water-st., Room 1.

WANTED—CLERKS, SALESMEN, PORTERS, waiters, janitor; also man with $200 to take charge of office. Employment Agency, 157 Fifth-av., Room 4.

WANTED—A PERSON TO LIVE IN A BUILDING and act as janitor for a public hall. Some other business might be attended to at the same time. Only a person strictly temperate, not afraid to work, and without a family of children need apply. Good references required. Address J 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN—BIGGEST CHANCE TO MAKE money; $3 for every $1. CHICAGO NOVELTY CO., 179 East Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS TO SELL THREE new sewing-machine attachments just out. CHICAGO NOVELTY CO., Room 12, 179 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-DAY, 300 RAILROAD men for a new road, 100 miles from Chicago; wages at first, $1.75 per day; board with farmers, $3.50 a week; plenty of station-work at liberal prices. Also, 50 choppers and 100 farm hands for Illinois; wages from $20 to $28 per month and board. For particulars and transportation apply early to CHRISTIAN & RING, No. 1 South Clark-st., or No. 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—150 LABORERS AND 25 TEAMS, FOR railroad work. Good work, good wages and free fare. Teamsters, farm hands, etc., wanted. A. ANDERSON & CO., 15 South Canal-st.

WANTED—10 GOOD ACTIVE MEN TO ENGAGE in a light, pleasant business, $30 to $40 per week, sure money. JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st., Room 2.

WANTED—50 LIVE MEN FOR LIGHT SUMMER job. SMITH BROS., 174 West Washington-st., Room 1. Call from 9 to 4.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN, GERMAN, or Scotch girl to do general housework, cook, wash, and iron, in family of five. Will pay $4 per week. References required. Call at No. 104 Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL AT ENGLEWOOD, 5 miles south of the city; can have the advantage of the Normal school. Call at No. 60 South Water-st., Room 1, up-stairs, for particulars.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer at 632 Fulton-st., corner of Lincoln.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK; MUST understand cooking; young girl preferred. Apply after 10 o'clock at 7 Calumet-av.

WANTED—11 NORTH CURTIS-ST., A GOOD girl for general housework, in a small private family; American preferred.

WANTED—A SCANDINAVIAN OR GERMAN GIRL for general housework in a private family; wages $4 per week. Apply at 251 Park-av., West Side.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A RESPECTABLE family. Call for 3 days, at 178 Butterfield-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, Norwegian or Swede, at 413 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES; Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Germans; cooks, nurse girls, general housework. New Intelligence Office at Mrs. DUSKE'S, 80 Milwaukee-av. Parties wishing to obtain such, can do so by applying as above.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF FOUR (NO children) a neat and honest girl to do general work. House convenient and work light; will pay $3 per week. Apply at once at 973 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE FOR kitchen work, the other for dining room, in a private card ing house at 382 East Indiana-st., North Side.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FEMALE COOK FOR a country hotel; good wages, permanent employment, and free fare will be given to one who can give good references. Address B 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 868 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL—$4 PER week. Apply at once 112 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron for family of three. Good wages. Apply at 268 Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN GIRL FOR general housework. Apply immediately at 511 Carroll-av., two blocks north of Union Park.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES; Swedes, Norwegians, Germans, Scotch, English, Irish, and Danes. Intelligence Office 533 State-st., entrance Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD GIRLS; ONE AS COOK, AND one for second work. Apply at 183 Calumet-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework at 160 South Wood-st.; good wages. Apply for 4 days.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, either German or American preferred. Apply at 617 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good washer and ironer; at 25 Rush-st., near Indiana.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE AS COOK and the other for chamberwork. Apply at No. 446 Michigan-av., south of Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small family, at 21 South Green-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS OF EVERY NATIONALITY, for all kinds of housework, in city and country. MRS. THOMPSON, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, WASH, and iron, the other to do second work; German, Swede, or Norwegian. Apply at 429 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL TO DO housework. Residence, on lake shore, just north of city limits, in Hyde Park. Good wages. Swede or German preferred. Apply at 88 East Oak-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of two. Apply at once at 11 Centre-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook and have the best of references; wages, $4 per week. Apply at 40 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR SITUATIONS IN PRIVATE families. No fees. Call at Scandinavian Employment Rooms, 131 Superior-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDE, OR ENGLISH girl to do second work and assist in taking care of children. Apply at 575 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GOOD SWEDE COOK, WASHER, AND ironer at 1129 Michigan-av.; good wages.

WANTED—AT 296 WEST MONROE-ST., A GOOD cook, washer, and ironer and a second girl. References required.

WANTED—AT 366 ILLINOIS-ST., SECOND DOOR from Rush, a good girl for second work.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. Apply at 338 Michigan-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—WHEELER & WILSON OPERATORS, with machines, at basement 80 South Peoria-st. Light nice work.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS. GOOD WAGES PAID to first-class trimmers. None others need apply. 21 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STITCHER FOR SEWING machine, at 33 East Washington-st., third floor.

WANTED—2 GOOD MILLINERS; NONE BUT competent hands need apply. MRS. WM. DENOY, 162 Blue Island-av., near Taylor-st.

WANTED—SHIRTMAKERS, WHO ARE COMPETENT to make first grade custom work; also starchers and ironers. WILSON BROS., 58 West Washington-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS AND LACE capmakers. PIERCE & SILVEY, 344 and 346 State-st., corner Twentieth.

Laundresses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—1 FIRST-CLASS washers, 1 shirt and 1 ladies cloth ironer, at the American Steam Laundry, 129 West Madison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL. 63 NORTH SHELDON-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD FEEDER FOR SMALL press. Also, want an intelligent girl who knows, or would like to learn, to do label work at good wages. BASSETT, BUSH & MITCHELL, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FIFTY LITTLE GIRLS AND BOYS BEtween the ages of 3 and 10 years to learn dancing and go in ballets. Apply to 119 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET NURSE. APPLY to DR. DELASKIE MILLER, 229 Wabash-av., between the hours of 1 and 3 p. m.

WANTED—2 PRACTICAL WEAVERS ON POWER looms. A. G. GARFIELD & CO., 239 and 241 Lake-st.

WANTED—LADIES, CANVASSERS ON GROSZfeld's sewing machine attachments, and Harper's Bazar paper patterns; good salary and commission paid. Apply 223 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRESCRIPTION DRUG clerk, by a thoroughly competent man, who has successfully passed the requisite examinations, and obtained a diploma. Address U 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE OR retail grocery, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the retail trade. Address O, 54 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN store or bank, to make himself generally useful; is a rapid penman, quick at figures, and understands a part of book-keeping. Small salary expected. Address X 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF steady habits, in a grocery store, or coachman in a private family. Good reference given. Address N 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, collector, entry clerk, or any other position where a young man can make himself useful. Address X 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A PRIVATE SECRETARYship, a railroad clerkship, clerkship in an insurance office, in fact, work, by a man of experience in business mentioned, with some financial influence, and best references. Address V 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN AN iron house; applicant has had experience, has a good connection, and can furnish excellent references. Address N 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman for a wholesale grocery house, or for any line of goods sold to the grocery trade, by a young man of experience. Address N 61, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS blank-book finisher. Address P. O. Box 137, Hannibal, Mo.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM cutter; has had 10 years' experience; is capable of taking charge of the business. Address FIELD & BENEDICT, corner Market and Washington-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cabinetmaker, in a hotel, to repair furniture. Can do first-class work. Address X 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, as gardener, who is well acquainted with his business. Good references given. Address N 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF FOUR months' experience desires an opportunity to perfect himself in the tinners' trade. Address A 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PRINTERS—A YOUNG man 21 years old, 4 years at the printing business, would like to work in a good (union) job office, under instructions for one year, at about three-fourths journeyman's wages. Best of recommendations as to character and ability. Address N 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN speaking French, who has been employed as surveyor under the Belgian Government, as surveyor or draughtsman. Address S 78, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A REspectable young man, who understands his business and is acquainted in the city. Call in two days. Address N 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER AND coachman, by an Englishman. Best of references. Address Q 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman to look after horses and make himself generally useful in garden. Address O 71, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO REAL ESTATE AGENTS and Others—As janitor in a church or public building, or collecting, by a middle-aged man. Best city references. Address JANITOR, 223 South-st., for one week.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING AGENT for a wholesale wine and liquor house, by a man (German) who is well acquainted with the business, and has traveled before. Best references given. Please address B 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—$50 BONUS GIVEN TO any person procuring for advertiser, an Englishman, married, a respectable situation of trust; security if necessary. Address G 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN OLD-COUNTRY "literary hack," as proof reader, or other position in a publishing house. Address V 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AND healthy woman as wet nurse. Call to-day 170 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, RELIgious and intelligent Swede as watchman or porter in store. Can furnish security and recommendations. Address V 26, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A GIRL 15 YEARS old, to take care of children, in a Catholic family. Apply at 484 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl, to do second work in a private family; good references. Address G 10, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' office, 10 Peck Court, for first-class hotel cook; also, boarding house and family cooks.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES CAN BE SUPplied with suitable help if they call at the SCANDINAVIAN EMPLOYMENT ROOM, 131 Superior-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIVE OF THE BEST dining-room girls in the city; also head dining-room girl, A No. 1; three excellent cooks for the lake; music service; one cook for hotel or restaurant; also girls of every nationality for all kinds of housework. No. 1 West Madison-st., branch office, 125 West Monroe-st. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, TO DO PLAIN sewing or basting, or she can operate on either Wheeler & Wilson, or Howe, or Singer machine, or would like to get work at a private place to stay in city. Please call at 160 Fourth-av., Wednesday and Thursday. Can furnish her own machine.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER; WILL GO by the day. Can give best of references. Has late patterns. Address K 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS seamstress in a large boarding-house; would take charge of linen department in hotel, or any light employment. Address or apply at 48 Hubbard-court.

Nurses.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE to do housework and the other chamber work. Best of reference. Apply 25 Huron-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A WIDOW LADY OF SUperior qualifications and character wishes a situation to take the charge of a gentleman's house; no objection to one or two children. Address B 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY a respectable English girl; has sewing machine; good operator. Call or address ANNIE, 462 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WHO CAN GIVE good references, wishes a situation as copyist or to write in an office; is willing to work. Address W 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESWOMAN, IN dry goods, fancy goods, confectionery, or other light employment; has several sewing machines, and does worsted work; has worked for the last seven years in the city, and speaks English and German fluently. Object, to be useful and make an honest living. Is correct of figures. Call or address at Hastings-st., near Centre-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALTHOUGH YESTERDAY WAS A WET, DIRTY day, we made a slashing good day's sale of horses, buggies, and harness. Plenty more left, and will receive a good cases at 9 o'clock this morning. Want it pressing. Who has them? BRADLEY & WILLS, 233 and 235 State-st.

AUCTION EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURday of horses, wagons, carriages, harness, &c., and a car-load of mules and horses; the kind of horses to be sold this morning to the highest bidder. Come early for horses; money advanced on goods. C. BRIDGE, 50 State-st.

A FINE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, buggies, phaetons, etc., at reasonable prices, at 352, 354, and 357 West Randolph-st. G. L. BRADLEY.

CARRIAGES, JUMP-SEAT BUGGIES, AND phaetons. Sample carriages for Eastern factories, No. 18 West Randolph-st. H. J. EDWARDS.

FOR SALE—A HORSE AND TOP-BUGGY, NEARLY new; horse can trot in 3:20, kind and gentle, suitable for a lady to drive. Can be seen at 1129 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD AS NEW, A NICE PHAETON, been used only a few times; also, pony and harness, if wanted, at 705 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY carriages, top and open buggies, at our new repository; prices reasonable. H. H. HILL, Nos. 87 and 89 Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST GENTLEMAN'S DRIVING horse in the city; 7 years old, sound and kind; must be sold for want of use. Can be seen at H. NEWTON & CO.'S livery stable, near 187 and 189 East Washington-st.

FINE PANEL ROCKAWAYS, EXTENSION-TOP and half-top platform carriages, phaetons, buggies, &c. A great variety at low prices. 267 State-st. E. L. SMITH.

FOR SALE—A SMALL STYLISH BAY MARE, large tail, fast; also, harness and buggy, cheap. Address V 80, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINEST ASSORTMENT OF CARriages, harness, etc., in the city; every style and description. L. S. TOWER & BRO., 166 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS AND delivery wagons of all kinds. Also one second-hand yacht box buggy, at 239 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SORRELL HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, sound and stylish; also top buggy and harness, nearly new. 67 South Water-st., up stairs.

JUST ARRIVED, A CAR LOAD OF HEAVY horses, and now are for sale cheap at 256 West Lake-st. BARBER, BRENICK & CO.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ARRIVED FROM THE East with a fine assortment of custom-built carriages, embracing top buggies, phaetons, dog-carts, and open buggies. Repository at the late stand of Wheeler & Lloyd, 10 Michigan-av., corner Monroe-st. Call and see me, for I claim to give the best carriage for the least money of any man in town. C. W. ABBOTT.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD SOUND AND STYLISH horse suitable for lady to drive; must be safe and reliable in every respect. Address or call on N. B. KENLY, corner South Water and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND LIGHT covered buggy, patent wheels; must be cheap, and good make. GILBERT, 25 LaSalle-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS OR merchandise of any kind for sale will find a cash purchaser by addressing H. B., Tribune office.

FOREIGN.

No Change in the Condition of the Pope Yesterday.

Decided Change in the Situation in Khiva---A Philo-Russian Sentiment.

Gen. Cespedes on the Present Condition of the Cuban Rebellion.

ITALY.

ROME, April 15—Noon.—The condition of the Pope is unchanged to-day.

Cardinal DeAngelis, Chamberlain of the Roman Church, has been summoned to Rome.

PARIS, April 15—Evening.—There was a rumor on the Bourse late this afternoon that the Pope was dead. It has received no confirmation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 15.—A riot occurred in Chatham, yesterday, between the engineers and marines attached to the arsenal, and many were wounded. Troops were called out, and restored order, after arresting a large number of rioters.

The five gas-stokers imprisoned some time ago during the strike of the gas-men, for a violation of the laws against conspiracy, were released at Mardstone to-day, the terms of their sentences having expired. A great demonstration of sympathy was made in their cause at Mardstone. A public breakfast was given them, at which 250 persons were present, and Messrs. Potter and Odger made speeches.

CUBA.

HAVANA, April 15.—The life of O'Kelley, the correspondent of the *Herald*, is in no danger. His proposed trial is regarded as a mere matter of form, in order to save appearances. O'Kelley wants to come to Havana, and it is expected that the Captain-General will comply with his wish in a few days. The authorities base their prosecution of O'Kelley upon the fact that he had in his possession, when captured, letters from Cespede. The English Consul at Havana favors the release of O'Kelley, although the prisoner has acted contrary to the advice of the Consul, in violating the laws of the country.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The *Herald* pulishes, to-morrow, a long letter from O'Kelly, dated at the residence of the Government of "Cuba Libre," March 14. He states that General Garcia, Commander of the Eastern Department, says reconciliation with Spain is impossible except on the basis of independence. The only terms Cubans have to offer are that the Spaniards shall go away and leave Cuba to take care of its own future. They have no faith in the permanent establishment of a Spanish Republic. O'Kelly accompanied Garcia's force of 700 armed men, about one-third whites, and the majority of the other two-thirds other than black, on an expedition, during which several small engagements were fought with the Spanish troops with varied success.

Thereafter he visited President Cespedes, who said to him that the present Government of Spain may last a few months, but, before four months, you will see a struggle between the Monarchists and Republicans. It is impossible to say how the Republic may affect the cause of Cuba. It can make no difference to the men in arms, for they will accept no conditions from Spain but independence. We are separated from Spain by an ocean of bloodshed and cruelty unnecessarily used by the Spanish Government in their efforts to subdue us. The blood of our fathers, brothers, and helpless families slaughtered in cold blood forbids our ever accepting any conditions from the Spaniards. They must go away and leave us in peace, or continue the war until we are all dead or they are exterminated. At present we look upon all Spaniards as enemies, and treat them so; but, if the independence of Cuba were conceded, those Spaniards who remain would receive the same treatment as other citizens.

No authoritative proposition was ever made for the purchase of independence for a certain sum, to be guaranteed by America, but if such a solution would be accepted by Spain, and the sum required not unreasonable, the Cubans would be willing to accept the terms in order to end the war. They desire peace and to return to the reconstruction of their homes and the well-being of the country, but before everything they want independence. If Spain will continue the war, they will fight until the country is a desert. But Cespedes believed the public opinion of the world would not be long in coming to the aid of the Cubans. He said the prospect for Cuba is very favorable. The Spaniards are everywhere abandoning the towns and encampments in the interior, because they have no longer the strength to defend all the country. In his opinion, they intend retiring to the seacoast, and trying to maintain themselves, but as soon as the Cubans can procure cannon and organize thoroughly their army, they will attack the Spaniards in the towns. There was, says Cespedes, a moment about a year ago, when we were reduced to terrible extremities, and wanted everything,—clothes, ammunition, and arms,—but to-day we have all these things, and in great part taken from the enemy. If the war should continue, we hope to profit by the experience of the past, and to continue our system of attacking the enemy, which has produced such good results. In fact we are now living on the enemy. In the beginning we acted with too much generosity, setting at liberty Spanish prisoners, even after the proclamation of the Spanish Government, that all taken in arms would be shot, and women captured in insurgent districts subject to 10 years imprisonment or deportation. Several times have I made efforts to induce the Spanish Government to carry on the war in a civilized manner, but without result. The Spaniards have resorted to the most barbarous expedients to subdue us. Six different commissions have left Havana with the intention of assassinating me. Three returned, having abandoned the enterprise, and two of the others are supposed to have perished. The third was a man who presented himself to enlist in the body-guard of Gen. Quesada. Something suspicious about him caused his arrest, and he confessed his mission and was hanged.

Cespedes, in conclusion, stated the force of the Cubans at ten to twelve thousand armed men in the field, with about an equal equal number of conveyers and servants, who perform service in the army. The strength of our forces is also liable to great fluctuations in moments of defeat. Large numbers disperse or desert, and when any success has been gained the army is suddenly augmented to an extraordinary extent. We have been lately receiving large accessions from the Spanish ranks, principally from Cuban volunteers, many of whom came over with arms and ammunition. Nearly 400 presented themselves in the District of Bayamo, and similar things happened in Mayari. He believed all the Cuban volunteers would eventually side against Spain, and the triumph of the Cubans would be assured.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, April 15.—An extensive robbery took place in the Phœnix Block, on Saturday night, of fancy dry goods, silks, laces, etc. The loss is not yet known, but of the single article of laces over $4,000 worth were taken from one firm. No trace of the perpetrators as yet.

PORT STANLEY, April 15.—The steamer Sandusky, from Cleveland, arrived here last evening, being the first arrival this season. The Captain reports large fields of ice in the lake.

KINGSTON, April 15.—The ice in the harbor is gradually disappearing. Navigation is not expected to open for several days.

PORT COLBORNE, April 15.—The harbor and canal are clear of ice. The ice in the lake appears firm, and no water is to be seen. Vessels do not expect to leave port before the latter part of the month.

CORNWALL, April 15.—Water will be run off the Cornwall Canal, to-morrow, for the purpose of repairs. The canal will not be ready for navigation until about the 1st of May. The river is clear of ice.

COLLINGWOOD, April 15.—The ice in the harbor has not yet moved, but it is quite rotten, and liable to break up with the first favorable wind.

BOWMANVILLE, April 15.—Navigation is now open in Port Darlington harbor. Schooner Vienna, with cargo of barley, has cleared for Oswego. Several vessels have left for Canadian ports.

GERMANY.

MUNICH, April 15.—Baron Liebig is dangerously ill.

STRASBOURG, April 15.—The Governor of Alsace has removed the Burgomaster of this city, because the latter said he only remained in the country in the hope that it would be restored to France. Police-Director Bach has been appointed to the vacant office. The Common Council protest against the appointment, and, refusing to sit under Bach's Presidency, have held no meetings since the change was made. The members of the Council have consequently been suspended for two months from the exercise of their functions, which have been transferred to a new burgomaster as commissary extraordinary.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—News having an important bearing on the future of the Khivan Expedition has been received here. Internal dissensions have broken out in Khiva. The reigning Khan has executed his Chief Counselor and imprisoned his uncle and other influential Khivans, who were enemies of Russia. He has also released the Russians long held as prisoners in Khiva, and sent them to meet a detachment of the Expedition which is advancing from Orenburg.

An American correspondent and the Secretary of the United States Legation in this city have left St. Petersburg for Khiva.

SWITZERLAND.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The Swiss *Times* reports that while Father Gavazzi was preaching recently on the suppression of religious corporations, two men, a tailor, and a Roman student, attempted to fire a large bomb at the door of the chapel. They were discovered in the act, and arrested in time to save many lives.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 13, via HAVANA, April 14.—President Lerdo's message announces the prolongation of the term of the United States and Mexican Mixed Commission for two years.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 15.—The Radicals and Constitutionalists have resolved to abstain from voting in the election for members of the Constituent Cortes.

SPORTING.

Pigeon-Shooting Tournament Near New York City—The Ring—The Oar.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 15.—To-day the grand shooting tournament was begun at Hall's Driving Park, Long Island. The conditions were to shoot fifty birds, each twenty-one yards rise, eighty yards boundary, according to the Rhode Island rules. The entrance fee was $100, and was divided into three prizes of $300, $200, and $160. The entries were: E. W. Tinker, of Providence; A. H. Bogardus, of Calumet, Ill.; Myles Johnson, of Yardville, N. J.; Wm. Carson, of Philadelphia; James Carling, of Fairville, N. J., and Ira A. Paine, of New York. Johnson killed 46 birds and secured the first prize; Paine took the second on 43 birds, and Bogardus third on 41. Tinker killed 40, Carling 40, and Carson 39. George Lampheer was referee, and each man acted as his own judge. About 250 spectators attended. The Philadelphians went away dissatisfied, declaring the affair a fraud. To-morrow there will be a private match at twelve birds and sweepstakes at double birds; entrance fee, $50, open to all.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The first deposit of $50 a side has been made in the prize fight between Peter Croker and Jim Boylan, to take place two months from Friday next, for $1,000 a side and the championship of the middle-weights.

Henry Coulter, of Pittsburgh, will row in the race with John Biglin and Ellis Ward at Springfield, Mass., July 15, for $1,500 and the championship of America.

KENTUCKY.

Murdered by Ku-Klux—Shooting Affray in Lexington.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 15.—Some time last fall a negro family of three persons, husband, wife, and child, were taken from their home by a party of disguised men, and have not since been seen. It was supposed they were drowned by the Ku-Klux in Marblehead creek, Jessamine County. The supposition was verified on Sunday by the finding of a portion of the decomposed body of Mabela Hawkins, the wife mentioned, which was identified by her clothing. A negro while fishing drew the object out of the water with a hook and line. Her arms were bound to her body with a rope, which was then tied about her legs, and a heavy stone attached to it. Doubtless the other bodies are in the same stream. A shooting affray occurred here this evening between Wm. Owens, Lyman Shepherd, and Robert Bishop resulting in serious, if not fatal, wounding of Owens by a pistol shot. He was fired at by both Shepherd and Bishop, the latter's shot taking effect in the back, the ball passing through the body.

FIRES.

The Burning of the Chicopee Cotton Mills—Fires in St. Louis and Weson, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—At a late hour last night a fire broke out in the boot and shoe house of Wood & Brothers, No. 125 Market street. Most of the stock was either burned or destroyed by water. The loss is estimated at $20,000; insured in the German American, $5,000; American Central, St. Louis, $5,000; Ætna, $2,500; Provident, of Washington, $2,500. The printing office of Edwards & Sage, on the upper floor, was somewhat damaged by water.

The High School building at Weston, Mo., was burned yesterday. Loss, $20,000.

BOSTON, April 15.—The insurance of the Chicopee Mills, which were burned last night, was $613,000, the full amount required by law, and the limit prescribed by the insurance rules. The Boston and Rhode Island Mutual Companies lose $405,000. The greatest loss to the mills is the interruption of work. There were about 900 looms in the two mills and the cloth in them, about 2,500 cuts, which were burned, together with about 22,000 pounds filling, and 10,000 pounds coarse yarn. Eight-hundred hands are thrown out of employment by the fire, three-fourths of whom are girls. Running on extra time in the remaining mills, and preparing for rebuilding, will afford employment for a considerable portion of this force, but many of them will be obliged to seek work elsewhere. The fire will prove a very serious disaster to the general prosperity of the village, as the operatives are largely indebted to merchants for supplies furnished in anticipation of the monthly pay-day, which was to have been to-morrow. The loss of the Company is now estimated at $500,000.

POLITICAL.

Municipal Elections Yesterday.

EVANSTON, Ill., April 15.—At the village election to-day in Evanston, there were 447 votes cast. The excitement at the polls was intense, as the result of the election decided the much-debated question of water-works. The following ticket, in favor of the water-works, was elected: For Village Trustees—J. Gilbert, H. G. Powers, Lyman J. Gage, William Blanchard, Wilson Phelps, O. A. Willard; for Village Clerk, Charles K. Bannister; for Police Justice, Orvis French.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., April 15.—A warmly-contested city election here, to-day, resulted in the success of the entire Democratic ticket. The majorities range from 132 to 275. The Democratic gain is 175.

TRENTON, N. J., April 15.—The Democrats elected their Mayor and their entire city ticket yesterday, also have a majority in the Council and Board of Freeholders.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Feb. 15.—The *Daily Press*, organ of the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, contains a communication from one of the leading Republican politicians and officeholders of the State, not resident here, favoring the election of a Democrat to the Supreme Bench to fill Judge Beech's vacancy. The Bench has been strictly partisan since 1866, and this proposition, coming from the majority and made feasible by the general breaking of party lines, due to the Grange movement, must excite much comment.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A telegram from Centerville, Mich., says that the jury in the case of The People v. Dick Lane, on trial for the larceny of the St. Joseph County records, returned a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced by Judge Brown to State Prison for the term of five years.

Our Spencer (Ind.) special says a man, giving his name as James DeWitt, with two fine horses in his possession, was followed and arrested here to-day. The horses were stolen from Capt. Zeley, Zeleyville, near Terre Haute, on Sunday night last. He was lodged in jail, to protect him from a Vigilance Committee on his track.

On Monday evening, William Stuart, a prominent livery man at Amboy, Ill., while smoking his pipe, was shot in the eye and severely wounded by the explosion of a cartridge which had been mixed in with his tobacco and put into his pipe without his discovering it.

Patterson, the convict who stabbed Mr. Shaw, an officer of the Massachusetts State Prison, on Friday last, was yesterday sentenced to ten days' solitary confinement and twenty years at hard labor.

WASHINGTON.

Ex-Senator Pomeroy Still Hopes to Leave the "Ex" from His Title—Great Exodus of Public Documents—Poor News for Congressmen Who Decline to Accept the Salary Grab at Present—The Government Suits Against the Pacific Railroads—The Japanese Mission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—Senator Pomeroy is still here superintending the fitting up of a new residence which he has just purchased. He spends a large amount of his time in the Departments, looking after the interests of his ex-constituents in Kansas. Pomeroy seems to be of the opinion that he will be elected Senator next winter, and he is determined to keep up his relations with his constituents.

Between fifteen and twenty-five tons of free matter now leaves the Post-Office in this city for the various States daily. Heretofore many public documents, belonging to members of Congress, have been stored at the Capitol, but as the franking privilege cannot be exercised after the 1st of next July, this accumulation of years is being transmitted to the Senators and Representatives. From fifty to sixty bags of documents addressed to members are forwarded daily in different directions, and probably by the 1st of July all deadhead matters of this description will have been sent to their destination.

It is generally conceded by lawyers who have examined the matter that the Government will be completely beaten in its suits against the Pacific Railroad Company. To oppose such lawyers as Messrs. Ashton, Perry, and Jencks, the Railroad Company has engaged the best legal talent, men like Evarts, Cushing, and Curtis, besides their own regular counsel. Aside from this, it is generally believed that the law is on the side of the railroad companies. The blunder in attempting to prosecute the Company is partly attributed to Congress, and partly to the Law Department of the Government.

Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway, of the House, having received a large number of letters from members, telling him that they did not intend to draw the amount due them on the salary-steal, applied to the First Comptroller for his opinion and advice. The latter decided that the letters were sufficient to authorize the covering of the money into the Treasury without any further authority. This will be a matter of surprise to a large number, some of whom had said they would not draw their money until the storm abated and the matter had gone out of the public mind. They supposed that they could notify Ordway that they did not intend to draw the money, and that it would thus lie subject to their order for two years, when it would be turned into the Treasury. The Comptroller said the Department was very lenient about receiving money, that there was no rules prohibiting the receipt of money, but it was more difficult to get money out.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Secretary of State laid before the President to-day a letter from Minister DeLong, of Japan, received on Saturday evening, somewhat in the nature of a resignation, but leaving it optional with the President to accept it as such.

The President has appointed Thomas P. Fuller Collector of Internal Revenue for Montana; also, the following Postmasters, whose commissions are about to expire: John R. Cameron, Ottawa, Ill.; Thomas H. Foulds, Cincinnati, O. The President also appointed Fred. H. Conant Postmaster at Black Hawk, Col.

Legal tenders outstanding, $358,558,542.

INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION.

The Rotation of Crops.

Washington (April 11) Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

The Department of Agriculture has received answers from all parts of the country to some questions propounded in a circular sent out in March, and the results brought out in last month's report are of value to the practical farmer. The monthly for March contains answers regarding the rotation of crops, soil improvements, the relative profits of selling and feeding hay and grain, the most profitable branches of farming, value of farm lands compared with their value in 1860, and the causes of discouragement existing among farmers.

In regard to rotation of crops, the general result shown is, that there is no systematic rotation in any considerable portion of the United States. A thorough system is found only in a few counties in New England, the large number of towns and cities creating such a demand for garden products that rotation is very difficult. In Coos County, N. H., India wheat is said to produce twenty successive good crops where the land is annually manured; in Hampshire County, Mass., tobacco has been raised for twenty years on the same land, highly fertilized. In Rhode Island, field-crops of onions are repeated from five to eight years, or until the smut destroys them. The high price of hay in the Boston market keeps a large area of New England land in grass. In the Middle States, systematic rotation is pursued to a greater extent and with more marked results than in any other portion of the country, but special industries largely interfere with the routine. The Commissioner says:

About a third of the reported counties in New York pursue a regular and uniform system; another third pursue a partial rotation, while the remainder seem to ignore it entirely. The following remarks of our correspondent in Seneca will give some idea of the first class:

Comparatively few ignore rotation and practice slipshod farming; that class soon drops out. Two general courses are pursued by intelligent farmers: the first is to turn over a piece of clover or clover and timothy sod for corn; the next spring the field is plowed again and sown to oats or barley; in the fall the ground is again turned over and fitted for winter-wheat, receiving a top-dressing of barn-yard manure. The next spring the winter-wheat is seeded to clover or clover and timothy, and allowed to remain in clover for one to three years, when the foregoing process is again repeated. The second course is to spread during the winter all the available manures made upon the farm on a piece of sod intended for corn; turn early and harrow thoroughly at proper time to plant to corn, then follows the rotation as practised in the first case.

Near the large cities the market-garden system prevails, while in the rural districts large areas are devoted to dairying and cheese factories. In the latter the leading aim is to secure as large an amount of forage crops as possible.

Even in those countries where farming is intelligent and systematic, there still exists a class of so-called farmers, whose sole method is found in a merciless succession of the same crops, generally grain or root-crops, with shallow cultivation and little or no fertilization. This shiftless husbandry, however, is undermining its own existence, and promises shortly to relieve the country of its presence. As the soil finally refuses to answer this destructive system with a bare subsistence, the farmer sells out in order to "go West" and diffuse the blessings of his exhaustive system over a quarter-section of frontier virgin soil. In Delaware County, rye and buckwheat have been repeated through a whole decade. In Cattaraugus five to seven successive crops of oats are raised year after year. In Chemung County, tobacco crops are raised, the leaf, it is said, growing finer and cleaner every year. On the cheaper highlands of the same county hay and oats have been raised till they would not bring half a crop. Onondaga County seems to have measurably got rid of this system, which left large areas covered with Canada thistle. In the Valley of the Mohawk, crops of broom-corn have been raised for thirty years without any apparent exhaustion of the soil.

In a majority of counties in New Jersey crop rotation is the rule. In Burlington County, a large area is continued in cranberry marshes. In Pennsylvania, but three counties are reported as entirely ignoring rotation. The usual routine there is corn planted on sod broken in the spring, and thoroughly manured. Then follow oats, wheat, and two crops of grass, the wheat being treated with superphosphates.

In Maryland, rotation is general, but in some districts there is a decided tendency to excessive grain and grass cropping. In Somerset County, corn has been raised thirty years with little culture. The tendency of repeated croppings in Maryland is found mostly among small farmers and tenants.

Of the South Atlantic States, Virginia shows a considerable tendency to crop rotation. About one-fourth of Virginia counties report a somewhat regular routine, embracing 1, corn; 2, wheat or oats; 3, clover. Another fourth ignore it entirely, and the remainder make only partial efforts. In North Carolina, a majority of the counties reported an entire absence of crop rotation. The repetition of crops is pursued to an astonishing degree. In Catawba and Caldwell Counties, low lands have been planted in corn from 75 to 100 years, in Pasquotank for 50 years, and in many others from 10 to 40 years. In river bottoms, where the soil is annually renewed and fertilized by overflow, there is no end to repetition. In some counties they give up everything to raising cotton, and continue that crop till the land refuses to yield a profitable crop.

In South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, and in all the Gulf States, systematic rotation is very little thought of. A correspondent from Columbus County, Georgia, gives about the clearest opinion of the ideas in this respect prevailing among the people of the South, as follows:

Although the benefits following rotation are acknowledged by the majority of farmers in this section, yet it is practised, by comparatively few. Many think the extensive use of "commercial fertilizers" does away with the necessity for this annual change of crops, and the fertilizer used is selected with direct reference to the crop to be produced, and the crop is thus fed and grows by this outside help, thus preventing too great a drain upon the soil itself. This creates an idea in the minds of those who practice this system that the outlay of money is a salve to the soils, and to this extent not only preserves but increases its fertility; others maintain that this extensive and general use of stimulating manures, while they may and do increase the production, do it at the expense and the ultimate deterioration of the soil, in other words they "kill the land," and the old, worn-out lands of Virginia are cited in vindication of this theory."

The Commissioner of Agriculture makes the following comment:

Cotton, corn, small grain, sugar-cane, sweet potatoes, and a few other crops are grown, according to prospective, local, or general demand, and often in exhausting succession upon the same land. Soil preparations and fertilization are often entirely ignored, and when practised at all are very imperfectly attended to, except in the case of cotton. Many counties report the repetition of this crop through twenty or twenty-five years, while in one—Wilcox, Alabama—lands have been kept fifty years in cotton without intermission. Occasionally this crop is alternated with corn, small grain, or grass. In some districts the soil appears to bear this strain with but little indication of exhaustion. In other cases, however, the normal results of this ruinous system are painfully apparent. In Louisiana new-comers occasionally attempt to introduce improvements, but are unable to resist the influence of universal example, and ultimately fall into the old routine.

In speaking of the special industry of rice production, the Commissioner estimates that two-thirds of the rice lands have lain waste since the war. In Tennessee, West Virginia, and Kentucky an entire absence of systematic rotation is reported in a majority of counties, but in some counties it is practised with considerable regularity and excellent results. The rotation generally embraces corn, small grain, and grass, tobacco being sometimes interpolated in the series; generally corn, then wheat, then clover. Injurious repetitions of corn and tobacco crops on bottom lands, and of small grain and hemp on uplands, are frequently mentioned.

Of the States north of the Ohio River, considerable portions of Michigan and Wisconsin have been too recently settled to admit of any organized rotation system, but the tendency is in that direction. Rotation is the rule in about half the counties of Ohio, but in the great river bottoms, fertilized by overflow, the tendency is to repeated crops of the same product. Scioto bottoms, after fifty years' repeated crops of corn, still yield 80 to 100 bushels per acre. Rotation is the rule in one-third of the counties of Indiana, in another third it is the exception, and in the remainder of the State the farmers never practice it. In Illinois, two-thirds of the counties entirely ignore rotation, while of the remainder, about one-half pay very little attention to it. Corn has been repeated for fifty years on alluvial bottoms, and wheat on uplands for twenty years. In the States west of the Mississippi River, rotation is generally the rare exception, and destructive repetitions of particular crops are too frequent to mention. With regard to the Pacific coast, the following passage from Commissioner Watts' report tells the story in brief, and the details indorse the original statement:

On the Pacific coast rotation is but little known. In California, where the great staple wheat crop has been grown in destructive succession, it is becoming common in some localities to vary the crop every few years, either with a volunteer crop of wheat-hay, or by seeding in barley, oats, or corn. The increasing growth of weed and the constant multiplication of foul seed is compelling some alteration of crops. In some counties, Humboldt for example, new land is planted from two to five years in potatoes, followed by several years of wheat, and finally by grass crops, which are sometimes continued till they run out. The best wheat-lands, which have astonished the world by their enormous productions, are visibly declining in fertility."

The Commissioner reasons from his answers of correspondents that home productions for home consumption as a permanent policy is a more profitable policy than the opposite idea; that profits of production are vastly affected by cost of transportation to market (a truism, to be sure), that the profit of feeding hay and grain is greater than the profit of selling those products, that manure produced by the farmer's stock is far more profitable and beneficial as a rule than commercial fertilizers, besides discussing the relative values of farm lands in 1860 and 1873, and handling the labor question with some skill.

Of 872 counties, the following responses were received: Dairying, 104, New York giving 29, the largest number of any State; mixed husbandry, 91, Indiana giving 14; sheep husbandry, 142, Ohio giving 17; fruit growing, 71, Ohio giving 9; market gardening, 33, Virginia giving 7; stock raising, 273, Missouri giving 34; pork, 37, Iowa giving 9; cotton, 166, Texas giving 30; Mississippi 27; Georgia, 26; Alabama, 22; North Carolina 18; Arkansas, 14; tobacco, 66, Virginia giving 19; wheat, 133, Missouri giving 14; corn, 137, Missouri giving 16.

THE WEATHER.

Great Storm in Nebraska—War Department Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, April 15.—Probabilities—The areas of low barometer continue as local storms on Wednesday in the lake region and the middle Atlantic States. For New England and the Middle States northeasterly winds, increasing to brisk, with cloudy and threatening weather on the middle Atlantic coast. For the South Atlantic States, continued southwesterly winds, with cloudy and threatening weather. For the Lower Lakes, increasing northeasterly winds, clouds, and rain. For the Upper Lakes, increasing northeast winds, backing to north. Northerly winds, cloudy weather, and, possibly, rain or snow, will extend eastward from Nebraska to the Upper Mississippi Valley.

Cautionary signals will continue at Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, and are ordered for Oswego, Rochester, Wilmington, Norfolk, and Cape May.

OMAHA, April 15.—The storm on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad proves to be one of the most violent of the season. It began two days ago, and continued last night and to-day with unabated fury. There are no means of communicating with San Francisco, or of ascertaining anything further about the army movements against the Modoc Indians. The lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company west of Grand Island are all down, while the lines of the Union Pacific Road are worse off, reaching no further than Schuyler Station. The wires are loaded with sleet. The storm is from the north, and mostly between North Platte and Fremont. No one can face the storm yet at Grand Island or in that vicinity, which appears to be the centre. No trains are moving.

OMAHA, April 15—Evening.—The western snow and wind storm appears to be abating. Trains will probably all be moving on time to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Women preachers are increasing rapidly. Ten new names have been added to the list within the last six months.

—Prof. Agassiz has been lecturing on eggs, and he asserts that "all living beings, whatever their diversity of form, have grown up from eggs which are at first all precisely similar. Deviations take place little understood that eventually change these beings into widely differing animals." This explains where everything comes from except eggs.

—An inventor has attached to a pair of barbers' shears an elastic, hollow ball, which is compressed by the operation of cutting, and a current of air forced out from the ball is directed along the edges of the blades, and blows away the fragments of hair as fast as they are cut. This does away with the onion or garlic and tobacco-laden zephyrs that too often sweep over the victim in the chair.

—The man who sells the lease of the corner of Broadway and Fulton street to the New York *Evening Post* for $250,000 was an oyster-catcher, working in New York Bay, seventeen years ago. Getting a little money, he worked his way up, and finally invested all he had in a long lease of that land at $19,000, which he has just sold for $250,000.

—Even the integrity of the "Father of his Country" is now questioned. The Troy *Times* has a story that a gentleman residing in the vicinity of Sandy Hill holds a note against Gen. Washington for $1,500, given for supplies during the American Revolution. There is an indorsement on the note for about one-half the amount, and it is alleged that the balance has never been paid.

—At a recent fancy dress ball, a young lady represented a witch, whose costume consisted of a scarlet cloth petticoat, trimmed with full-sized cats of velvet all round the skirt, black brocaded overskirt, open in front, looped with scarlet bows, a pretty white muslin apron, also trimmed with scarlet, muslin handkerchief for neck, mob cap, hat, and birch broom, altogether making one of the most novel—if not the most charming—costumes on the floor.

—A husband in Salem, Mass., recently overheard a neighbor remark, with sympathy, that he was henpecked. Of course, he would have been less or more than man if he had quietly submitted to this scandalous imputation, and he forthwith took strong measures to prove its groundlessness. He rushed home; he hurled a boot-jack at his wife; he reduced to fragments two of her best dresses; and as a conclusive climax he smoked his pipe in the parlor, with his feet on the table in a basket of artificial flowers. It is now generally admitted by the people of Salem that this gentleman isn't henpecked, inasmuch as he still survives without a scar.

—Lord Macaulay thus wrote to Henry S. Randall in 1857: "I never uttered a word nor wrote a line indicating an opinion that the supreme authority in a State ought to be intrusted to the majority of citizens told by the head. I have long been convinced that institutions purely Democratic must, sooner or later, destroy liberty or civilization, or both. Your Constitution is all sail and no anchor. Either some Cæsar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand, or your Republic will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the twentieth century as the Roman Empire was in the fifth, with this difference—that the Huns and Vandals who ravaged the Roman Empire came from without, and that your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your own country by your own institutions."

Mysterious Attempt at Murder.

CONCORD, N.H., April 15.—In Candia, last night, a mysterious attempt was made to murder a boy 15 years of age, named John Emerson, who was temporarily stopping at the house of Charles Rowe, a farmer. A noise alarmed some of the family about midnight, when young Emerson was found in bed insensible, with three terrible gashes upon his head and face inflicted with an axe, which was found on the floor. There is slight prospect of his recovery. The assassin obtained entrance through the window, and escaped the same way. Some of the neighbors think the act was committed by a boy about the same age named Fitz, while asleep. Fitz is a somnambulist, and has frequently gotten up in his sleep, and, one night last week, was found in the attic of a neighbor's house, fast asleep on the floor, with a large broadaxe by his side. He did not seem to know he came there, but investigation showed that he had got out of the second-story window at home, gone to a tool-chest, taken out this axe, procured a ladder, and gone to this neighbor's house, where he was found. There is much speculation about the affair.

MARRIAGES.

BOYD—HARPER—At No. 264 South Clinton-st., by Rev. Dr. Fowler, Mr. Joseph Boyd and Mary Alice Harper, both of this city.

DEATHS.

CARLISLE—On the 15th inst. of dropsy, Mrs. Elsie, wife of Robert Carlisle, at Hinsdale, Ill.

Relatives and friends are requested to meet at Central depot to-day at 2 p. m. Carriages to Graceland. Services at the cemetery.

BOOTH—At the residence of William L. Church, Lake View, Tuesday morning, April 15 1873, infant daughter of Glover L. and Carrie C. Booth.

LINDSAY—In Cleveland, O., Sunday, April 6, Allie A. Loveless, wife of Thomas S. Lindsay.

KNIGHT—On Monday evening, April 14, of acute pericarditis, Charles George Knight, of Camberwell, London, England.

Funeral services at the City Hotel, corner of State and Sixteenth-sts., on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

PHIPPEN—At the residence of his son-in-law J. W. Mills, 45 Egan-av., on Tuesday April 15, in the 84th year of his age, the Rev. George Phippen a native of Salem, Mass.

☞ Boston, and Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE SECOND-HAND UPright boiler; good as new. Inquire FRASER, CHALMERS & CO., 145 Fulton-st., Chicago.

UNTIL MAY 1 WE WILL SELL OUR MACHINERY at a liberal discount, as we intend moving to our new stores, 38 and 40 South Canal-st. We do not sell our machinery at cost, but will make a liberal deduction. Parties wanting, or are anticipating buying, machinery, it will be to their interest to call upon us before purchasing, at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 37 and 39 South Canal-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A 75-HORSE-POWer steam engine, manufactured by Greenwall, Cincinnati. Also, 1 No. 4 Brice & Stillwell lime catcher for a second hand steam engine about 25-horse-power. Also, for a second hand steam engine and boiler, 10 to 15-horse-power. Inquire of E. S. BARROWS, 203 Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND 10 OR 12-horse power engine. Address A B, care S. S. Baldwin, 354 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND OR NEW small flue boiler, 15 to 20 horse power. S. S. BALDWIN, 354 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS OF LARGE AND SMALL SUMS ON REAL estate; moderate amounts on second mortgages. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 34.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice, late E. Jacobs & Co., on diamonds and other valuables. 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS on improved city property. D. COLE & SON, 158 West Madison-st.

WE CAN MAKE SEVERAL LOANS OF SUMS OF $3,000 and $5,000, on good real estate security. McKINNON & MARSH, 125 Clark-st.

$2,500 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS CITY property. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON INSIDE IMPROVED real estate or to improve. Apply, for 2 days, Room 5, 193 Washington-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN, ALSO $2,000, ON INSIDE Chicago city property. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 341 WEST MADISON-st. Public seances every evening, at which many spirit faces will appear and are recognized. Private sittings at all hours, with good reliable trance, business, clairvoyant, test, physical, healing, and developing mediums, who will tell of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, lost or stolen property; reveal past, present, and future events; examine, prescribe, and cure all diseases that are curable. Good reliable mediums wanted.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost and stolen property, or anything you wish to know; cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 105 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MRS. DR. S. K. TATUM, GERMAN AND ENGLISH Doctress, has removed to 178 North Halsted-st., near Milwaukee-av.

MADAME PARIS, THE WONDERFUL GYPSY. Consultation, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., Sundays excepted. Fee, 50 cents. No gentlemen admitted. 209 West Madison-st., Room 45, upper floor.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$1,000—A YOUNG, ACTIVE man, capable of keeping books can form a very desirable partnership; business has no competition; pays 200 per cent. Address, for five days, S 12, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN A WELL-ESTablished business, paying that amount monthly. 116 East Washington-st, Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPITAL of $2,000, to engage in a first-rate paying mechanical business, in one of the best cities in Iowa. This advertisement means business. Address X 95, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—FOR SALE, HALF INTERest in carpentering and building business; shop and machinery in first-class order; business well established; reasons for selling, sickness in family. Apply rear 19 Aberdeen-st.

PARTNER WANTED—(SILENT) TO INVEST $3,500 in good paying business. Best of reference given. Address, where can be seen, P 62, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $100; A GOOD OPportunity for an active man in an established, good paying business; no risk. 92 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CROCKERYWARE SUITABLE FOR restaurant, walnut and oak chairs, tables, plated-ware, also circular counter. Basement 371 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD NEW MILCH COW. APPLY at 43 Centre-av., between Monroe and Adams-sts.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SIZE VAN'S RANGE, IN perfect order, very cheap. Apply at M. SCHWEIZER, 148 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOW FOR CASH, IF APPLIED FOR soon, ⅜ of the schooner Liberty, now lying near Miller's dry dock. Apply, for a few days, to WM. SCARLETT, 390 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SET OF TINNERS' TOOLS, cheap. Address Y 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BAR, COUNTER, AND FIXTURES. Apply to Room 43 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—SMALL COTTAGE WITH GOOD lease of lot, near Union Park, for good suburban or city lots, with or without incumbrance. ELA & PARKER, 124 Washington-st., Room 25.

TO EXCHANGE—WANTED JOB PRINTING office, small, but new, in exchange for house and acre lot, near Beloit, Wis. Address T 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUILDING MATERIAL FOR IOWA farming lands. S. B. BROWN, 70 East Adams-st.

WANTED—WESTERN LANDS IN EXCHANGE for a nice brick store, with lot that is worth $3,000 and clear of incumbrance. A. G. STORY & SON, Room 8, 145 Clark-st.

WANTED—A PEACH ORCHARD IN EXCHANGE for suburban property. WM. GARNETT & CO., 25 Otis Block.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 14—the young ladies in a buggy, Wabash-av., who recognized gent riding on top of an omnibus, please send address to R. R. CHESTERTON, Chicago Post-Office.

PERSONAL—IF MISS E., THE LADY IN BLUE, will send her address to the friend who spoke to her on Halsted-st., and afterwards on Washington-st., yesterday afternoon, she will hear of something greatly to her advantage. Address O 29, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Mathew Henry Carsley; and if Mathew Henry Carsley will call or communicate with Thomas A. Haren, 122 Dearborn-st., Chicago, he will hear of something to his advantage. JOHN CARSLEY.

PERSONAL—IF HENRY CRONE, FORMERLY OF Des Moines, Iowa, will call at the office of the Platte River Land Co., basement, 127 Fifth-av., he may learn something to his advantage.

MUSICAL.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A GOOD PIANO AT half price. 7-octave, overstrung bass; nearly new; in good order. $200 will buy it. 251 Park-av.

REMOVAL OF PIANO-ROOMS TO 274 STATE-ST.; pianos to rent and for sale; renting a specialty. WILLIAM R. PROSSER, established 1856.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT, THE BEST in the market, at 229 East Randolph-st. J. PRESTON.

TO RENT—A GOOD TONED 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano, $7 per month, or $20 per quarter; also one for $5. J. W. KENNICOTT, 267 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE PORK HOUSE FOR SALE, IN THE CITY of Louisiana, Pike Co., Missouri, 117 miles above St. Louis, on the Mississippi River, with all the necessary arrangements for the pork business, smoke-house, etc., with three acres of ground attached. This is a rare chance for any party desirous of going into the pork and provision business, as the surrounding country is well stocked with hogs, and a ready market for the sale of the product either in St. Louis or Chicago. For further particulars, apply to GILBERT PRYOR & CO., Provision Brokers, No. 156 East Washington-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN—ESTABLISHED SIGN AND paint shop, brushes, ladders, signs, tools, &c., &c. Address Box 326 Post Office, city.

A COPPER DISTILLERY, WITH FIXTURES COMplete, for sale at a bargain. Capacity of still, 800 gallons. Address E 82, Tribune office.

A CIGAR STORE FOR SALE, 173 BLUE ISLAND-av.

A FIRST-CLASS BARBER-SHOP FOR SALE ON East Randolph-st. For particulars inquire at 73 East Harrison-st.

A GOOD CLEAN STOCK OF CLOTHS AND DRY goods for sale or exchange for unincumbered Chicago city property. Amount, $8,000. ULRICH & BOND, 37 Dearborn-st.

A GOOD STOCK OF HARDWARE AND TINware will be sold low for cash. Address X 80, Tribune office.

A SALOON AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE, called "Italian Joe's," in a good location, well-established; has a big run of custom; well fitted up; to be sold on reasonable terms. Apply at the saloon 287 South Clark-st.

A PAYING FIRST-CLASS JOBBING BUSINESS in the country for sale; the firm wishing to enlarge their trade in Chicago. Apply to DALY, LOEB & CO., 146 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD. PARTNERS PROcured. Good openings on hand for men with $200 to $1,000. Worth investigating. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

BALBEC SMELTING AND REFINING WORKS FOR sale or rent at a bargain, corner of Clark and Forty-second-sts., on Michigan Southern & Rock Island Railroad, with side-track for accommodation of works, including the ground, four brick and one frame buildings, and nearly all the machinery necessary; has been worked for several months under the Balbec system. The buildings are suitable for other manufacturing or business purposes. J. E. BURCHELL, Room 4, Republic Life Building.

DINING-ROOM AND ICE CREAM PARLOR FOR sale. Good location; South Side; cheapest rent in America. Best opening in town for small capital. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

HOTEL TO RENT—THE WELL-KNOWN CLIFTON House, on the West Side, is for rent, and can be had with all or part of the furniture, as desired; contains 50 good rooms, all in good order; will be leased at lower rent than any other hotel of its capacity in Chicago. Inquire at the hotel. W. A. JENKINS, Proprietor.

LIGHT, NICE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR sale; well established and paying; expenses light; everything in order; price $2,000; full investigation permitted. Address P 63, Tribune office.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE WITH ALL THE fixtures, 307 North Wells-st. Reason for leaving, business elsewhere.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE. THE WELL-KNOWN and popular restaurant, 64 West Madison-st. can be bought cheap, with lease for one year. Part cash down will do if deferred payments can be arranged satisfactorily. Inquire on premises.

SAMPLE ROOM AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE, complete, in one of the best locations on the South Side; rent low; good reasons for selling. NELSON BIGLOW, 149 South Dearborn-st., in basement.

SALOON, STOCK AND FIXTURES AT A GREAT bargain if taken at once. West Side. Good central location. INGHAM, 64 South Desplaines-st.

STEAM CANAL STONE-BOAT J. L. ALEXANDER for sale. Inquire at Indiana-st. bridge, or 582 North Clark-st.

STOCK AND FIXTRES OF A WELL-ESTABLISHed news depot, tobacco, and confectionery store at 146 North Market-st., for sale.

SEVERAL LEGITIMATE MANUFACTURING INterests for sale; will bear close investigation. D. STONER & CO., 125 Clark-st., Room 72.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF A WELL-established boot and shoe store in one of the best locations in the city, doing a business of about $30,000, for sale. Address N 88, Tribune office.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE SAW AND SHINGLE mill in Memphis, Tenn., for sale; saws 25,000 feet per day; lumber worth from $20 to $25 per m.; logs cost, at mill, $8 to $10 per m.; owing to my health am compelled to sell all or half; $3,000 cash wanted, balance on long time in monthly payments, running ten years. This is a splendid chance for one or more men to clear full $100 per day; slabs and saw dust will pay running expenses; I will furnish cash orders for all the lumber, if wanted. None need answer who can't furnish the cash required immediately. Address J. M. DUDLEY, Memphis, Tenn.

THE BEST GROCERY STORE AND FIXTURES ON the North Side for sale; buyer can lease building for a term of years. Reason for selling, sickness. MORTON CULVER, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—$100, OR MORE, WILL BE INVESTED in some sure paying business. To receive reply, give particulars. Address Q 16, Tribune office.

$50 TO $200—A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS AND this cash wanted at once in every city to establish an agency and push a novel scheme. Big thing; $200 per month. Gentlemen, don't forget your stamps. Address MONOPOLY, Box 97, Post-Office.

$500—A SMALL FORTUNE TO ANY ONE WHO will invest $500 in a legitimate business. 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5. Good patents wanted.

$5,000 TO $8,000 CAN BUY A FIRST-CLASS grocery store, doing a large business, in a good location. The above amount can be realized in one year. For particulars apply to P. MURPHY, 68 West Madison-st., between the hours of 7 to 9 a. m. and 1 to 2 p. m.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

24 BISHOP-COURT, SECOND DOOR FROM Madison-st.—Large front alcove, finely furnished; also other good rooms, with first-class board. Brick house, finely furnished; good table, desirable location.

75 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—FIFTEEN MINUTES' walk from court-house, furnished room with board.

199 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—2 ROOMS FOR gentlemen, with first-class board. A few day boarders accommodated. Location desirable.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—THREE UNFURnished rooms, connected, on first floor; also, one large furnished room, will be vacated about 1st May, to rent, with board, to adults.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—One elegant unfurnished suite of rooms. Also, one furnished large room for two; location and accommodations No. 1.

607 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Pleasant front parlor, with first-class board. Also side room with bay window. Terms reasonable.

JOHNSTON HOUSE—114 AND 116 WEST MADISON-st. Just opened; everything first-class. Pleasant rooms, single or en suite. $2 per day; table board, $5 per week.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

143 THIRD-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, THE parlor, with or without furniture.

238 CALUMET-AV.—DAY BOARD, $4.50; BED and board, $6; pleasant rooms; dinner at 6 p. m.; three meals Sunday; stable for two horses.

384 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board. Table boarders accommodated.

447 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT SUITE, with first-class board.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE) ST., near Twenty-ninth, a nice, cheerful family hotel; excellent table; surprisingly low prices. Front room for married couple, $13. Single rooms, $6.

764 WABASH-AV.—ONE FRONT PARLOR, well-furnished, also other rooms, to rent with board. References exchanged.

North Side.

95 AND 97 NORTH CLARK-ST.—A FEW PLEASant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board, can be had at very low prices.

208 SEDGWICK-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, for lady and gentleman, or single men at $5 a week. 3 minutes' walk to the cars.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITH UNEXceptional reference, desires breakfast, tea, and nicely-furnished room, in a strictly private family. Will be permanent and no trouble. Don't care for table variety. Quite particular though as to family and location. State terms. Address L 83, Tribune office.

BOARD—A ROOM AND BOARD IN PRIVATE family by two young gentlemen; where there is young company preferred. Address, stating terms, L 65, Tribune office.

BOARD—A COMFORTABLE ROOM WITH BOARD, by an elderly lady in a private family, either on the North or South Sides. The best of references given. Address R R, 1126 Michigan-av.

BOARD—IN A PLEASANT LOCATION, SOUTH Side, for a family of 5 adults—man, wife, and 3 sons; two good-sized rooms, with closets, and two single rooms, needed; rooms neatly-furnished and well-kept, with good board. Address L 81, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, WITH room, in a private family on the West Side, east of Green-st. and south of Randolph. References given if required. Address, stating terms and locality, A H, 346 East Lake-st.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A private family in the vicinity of Union Park. References given and required. Address F 63, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO GENTS DESIRE A ROOM, WITH good board, convenient to business portion of city. Address S 77, Tribune office.

BOARD—ONE LARGE AND TWO SMALL UNfurnished rooms, with board, for family of three adults. Must be between Throop, Robey, Adams and Washington-sts. Possession May 1. Address X 16, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SUITE OF ROOMS WITH BOARD, NEAR Twenty-second-st., for gentleman and wife. There must be none or very few other boarders. Address E E R, 134 Twenty-second-st.

BOARD—FOR GENT AND WIFE WITH 2 ROOMS communicating, on second floor. Accommodations must be first-class. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, etc., N 16, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND SINgle gentleman are desirous of obtaining board in some private family; will furnish rooms, with the exception of carpets. Address, stating terms, F, 163 State-st.

BOARD—FOR GENT AND WIFE, LARGE, PLEASant furnished second story room, with board, in good location, on West Side, above Sangamon-st. References exchanged. Address Z 2, Tribune office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM JACKSON'S farm, Jefferson, one sorrel horse, three white feet, white stripe on face, 6 years old. Also one bay mare, 6 years old; no marks. A suitable reward will be paid for their return. J. T. SALTER, 441 Wabash-av.

STRAYED—A BAY HORSE IN HARNESS. Rather of a reindeer build; 15½ hands high; good style, and fine traveller; star on forehead. By returning to livery, 145 and 147 South Sangamon-st., will be suitably rewarded.

STRAYED—FROM 293 MICHIGAN-AV., APRIL 15, a small red cow, with white spots. Whoever will return her shall be liberally rewarded.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Room 2, 367 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—A 1 DOCKAGE FOOT OF RIVER AND Dock-sts., formerly occupied by Chapman. Possession on demand. Apply to F. W. BUCKINGHAM, 628 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK, WITH LOTS IN THE rear, on Canal-st., north of Lake-st. bridge, now occupied by John Granger. This property adjoins the track of the Danville Railroad, and has a front of 140 feet on the river. It has superior advantages for a coal-yard, and can be leased for a term of years. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 823 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—DOCK—ALL OR PART OF 220 FEET front, in one of the best locations on the North Branch for a lumber, wood, or coal yard. Inquire of ANSON SPERRY, No. 16 Congress-st., or 148 Kingsbury-st.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK ON THE WEST SIDE, north of and near Lake-st. bridge, now occupied by the Union Steamboat Company. This dock has a river front of 300 feet, with lots also in the rear. This property is finely located for steamboat and railroad business, and specially adapted for elevator or warehouse purposes. For terms apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 823 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY ON SOUTH Branch, near Twenty-second-st., 100 feet on river by 250 feet, to Chicago & Alton Railroad. Apply to HENRY F. ISHAM, 16 Congress-st.

TO LEASE—THE BEST COAL DOCK IN THE CITY; lot on Canal-st., near Adams, formerly occupied by Holbrook; dock 120 feet. Inquire at 243 East Madison-st. A. H. HOLDEN.

TO LEASE—VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY, FRONTing on West Chicago-av., adjoining C. & N. W. R. R. Round House, 150 feet front and rear, by 448 feet deep; railroad track on lot; very desirable for lumber or coal yard. Apply to BARNUM & RICHARDSON Manufacturing Company, 64 South Jefferson-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE—TO SELL Hewitt Fluting and Polishing Iron, patented February, 1873. Flutes any length with a gloss, two irons in one. Sold only by agents. Large commission. KNOTT & DOUGHERTY, 170 East Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—CAN MAKE MONEY FAST. Call at 207 West Madison-st. GREEN & SPEAR.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTTON-Hole Cutter and Needle-Threading Thimble. Agents clear $20 per day. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO agents and lady canvassers for the city and all parts of the United States, for the Excelsior Self-fitting Dress Charts; agents are making $50 to $100 a week. Call at 207 West Madison-st., Room 6.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, BOTH SEXes, quick sales, light and genteel employment; $1.50 will start a paying business. Call or send 25 cents, and receive by mail (post-paid) sample goods that sell for double the cost. M. LaRANSIEUR & CO., 255 and 259 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—THE UNION ERA, FOUNDED to advance a positive union of all evangelical Christians; Smith's Dictionary of the Bible given to every subscriber. 105 East Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OU NEW BUTton-hole cutter; latest style; silver finish, at $1 per doz. 115 North Green-st.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making from $10 to $12 a day with my needle books, button-hole cutters, etc., etc.; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 53 West Monroe-st.

LOST.

LOST—ON TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, A pocketbook, containing a small amount of money, and a note very valuable to the owner, going from drug store at the corner of State and Twelfth-sts., to Curtis' fish-house, 107 East Twelfth-st. The finder will be rewarded by leaving at drug store, or H. M. CURTIS' fish house, 107 East Twelfth-st.

LOST—YESTERDAY, PART OF A DIAMOND ear-ring, somewhere on Blue Island-av., between Maxwell and Harrison-sts. Reward will be given for return to 57 Blue Island-av.

LOST—SUNDAY MORNING—A BLACK AND TAN dog with some white on her left fore foot; has had both front legs broken and somewhat crooked. Answers to the name of Fido. Anyone returning her to Room 4, 46 West Madison-st. will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—A GROUND PLAN OF A THREE-STORY building, on or near the corner of Clark and Indiana-sts., on the 14th inst. The finder can have $5 by leaving the same at MARTIN PAULSIN'S hardware store, cor of Ontario and Clark-sts.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

824 & 826 Wabash-av.

ELEGANT

Household Furniture

AT AUCTION,

Wednesday Morning, April 16, at 10 o'clock,

At 824 and 826 Wabash-av.,

Consisting of Parlor, Library, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Body Brussels and Wool Carpets, Mattresses, Bedding, Linen, Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware, Stoves, &c., &c. Also Hotel Cook Stove and Steam Table.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Household Furniture!

We are instructed by James Warrack, Esq., to sell at his residence, No. 70 Twenty-third-st., corner of Prairie-av., on THURSDAY MORNING, April 17, at 10 o'clock, the whole of the ELEGANT FURNITURE and effects therein (with the exception of the Wines, etc.), and consisting of Handsome Parlor and Beautiful Chamber Sets, in Solid Rosewood, Mahogany, Oak, and Walnut; Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Choice Engravings, French Marble Clock, Piano; part of Library; Dinner and Tea Sets, in Painted and Burnished China; Table and Silverware; Wilton, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets; Oilcloths; Bedding; Dining-room, Kitchen, and Laundry Furniture; Crockery, Glassware, Sewing Machine, Pony Gig, etc., etc. Sale positive, as the family are going abroad.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

ELEGANT FURNITURE,

At the residence of JOSEPH ULLMAN,

372 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.,

AT AUCTION,

On Friday morning, April 18, at 10 o'clock, consisting of Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Rosewood Parlor Furniture, beautiful Chamber Sets, Library, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, large Mirror, Curtains, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.,

Will offer by catalogue,

On Wednesday, April 16, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

One of the Finest Lines of

BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS

ever opened in this city, and retailers are invited to look them over.

718 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.,

CORNER HOYNE.

The Intents of Household Furniture, at 718 West Washington-st.,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Parlor and chamber sets, marble top tables, French plate mirrors, bedsteads, mattresses, What-nots, extension tables, ice-chest, chairs, rockers, stoves, and Brussels carpets in all the rooms.

On WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 10 o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

HAVENS & CO.

326 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.

Elegant Household Furniture

AT AUCTION,

Friday Morning, April 18, at 10 o'clock,

Consisting of an entire household—Chamber and Parlor Sets, Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c., &c. Also, ONE ELEGANT PIANO. Goods can be examined Friday morning before the sale. Sale positive, and without reserve.

HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

NOTIONS, &c., &c.,

THIS MORNING, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

Full lines of Hdkfs., Towels, Napkins, Hosiery, Dress Patterns, Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, Children's Embroidered Waists, line of Clothing, Hats and Caps, lot Perfumery and Fancy Soaps, Cutlery, &c., &c. Special inducements to country buyers.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 21 and 23 South Canal-st.

By A. LIKENS.

For sale at Public Auction, Thursday morning, April 17, at 10 o'clock, Stock and Fixtures of a Grocery and Saloon, consisting of Wines, Liquors, Oils, Scales, Glass Jars, Vinegar, Lamps, one extra large Ice Box, in good order, at 168 South Clark-st., to be sold without reserve.

A. LIKENS, Auctioneer.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.

POSTPONEMENT.

The Auction Sale of Furniture at 426 West Madison-st. is postponed until THURSDAY, April 17, at 10 a. m., when the entire stock of Furniture will be sold without reserve, regardless of the weather.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.